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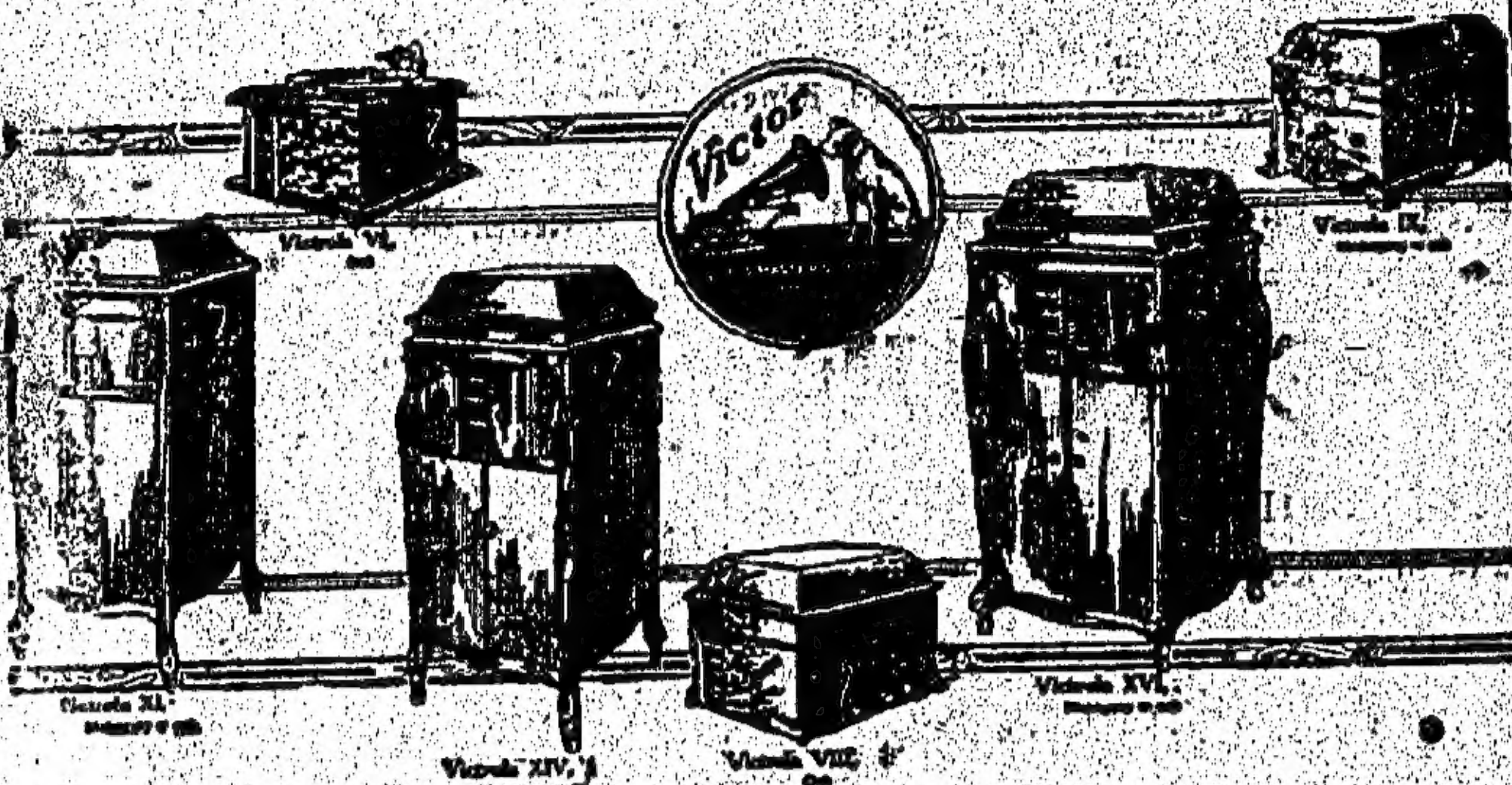
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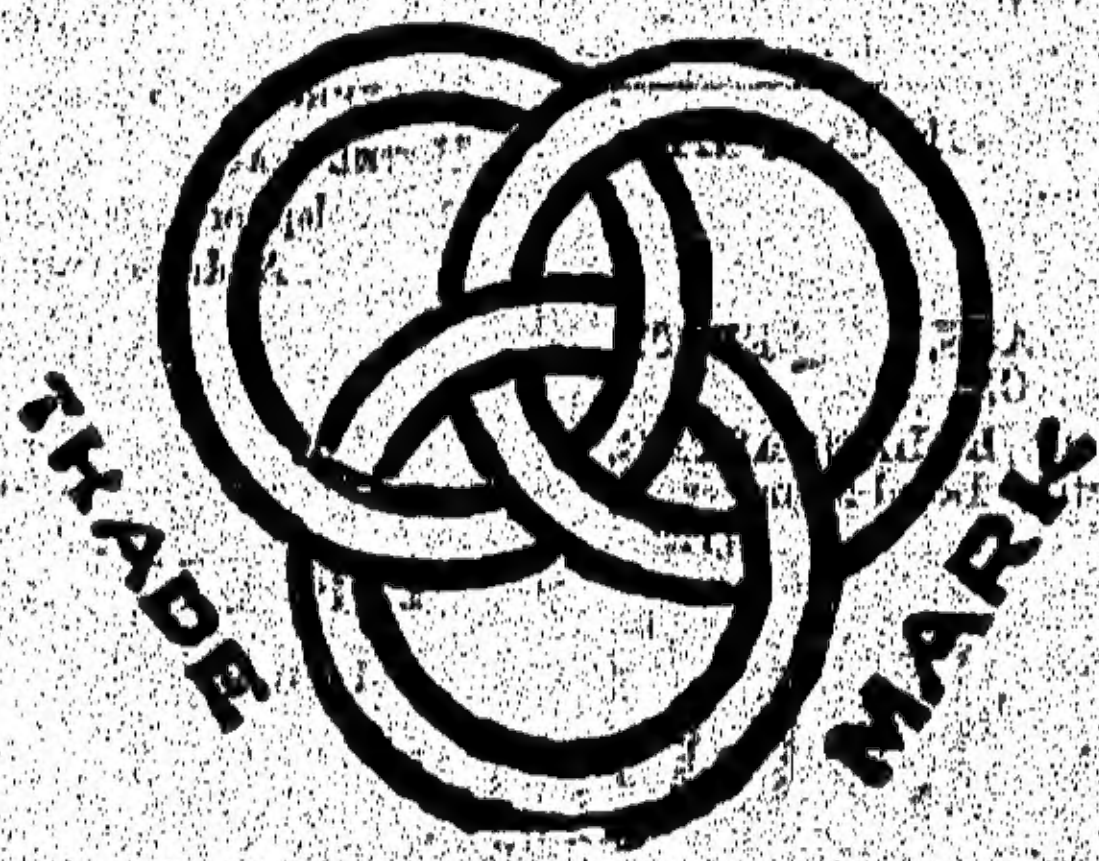


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WOMAN DISCOVERS HERSELF

The whole trouble with women since the war began has been timidity. I do not mean with the exceptional woman like Eve, who took the initiative before anyone dreamed she had any. The average woman would have let the apple rot on the tree before she would have dared to pick it.

The average woman has never done anything in the world because she has been afraid.

Of course this timidity had a cause, and the cause was lack of knowledge of herself. The average woman never knew herself. The exceptional woman discovered herself—her power—and she kept the discovery quiet. Therefore she had the whole world of men at her feet in the old times; therefore she obtained a position as typist in modern times. She was the person who did things, because she knew she had the power to do them. Unfortunately, it never occurred to her to open the eyes of her sex. As a matter of fact, she thought she was an exception. Everyone encouraged her in the idea, particularly men—perhaps he liked to think that she was an exception.

The average woman sometimes achieved through other people's prodding, but it did not occur to her that it was by reason of the power that was in her.

Therefore she never expected to be adequately paid. So woman-power has remained asleep more or less until the war. Now the strongest people are discovering themselves. There is the little woman who never thought she could manage anything, and suddenly she is piloting a lift from one floor to another; there is the old orange woman, who thought her day was done long ago, cleaning offices; there is the helpless society woman finding out the use of her hands; there is the telephone girl who is now a valued bank clerk; there is the domestic servant who is forewoman in a factory; and there is a great body of middle-aged women, who never knew they had a day, now living every minute of it.

The discovery of herself means most to the middle-aged woman. Since she outgrew her youth she has laboured under an "unwanted" feeling. She thought she was of no use to anyone. Now she has discovered two or three directions in which only she can be of use. The difference, war has made to her can be seen by contrast. Before the war timidity was written all over her. She never got what she wanted because she was always afraid to ask for it. She kept a "pension" apologetically—she steered an uneasy way between the grumbles of the paying guests. She was one of the first to fall when the war came, and she thought the end had come.

Then she made the great discovery. A self she had not known rose up and answered the call for workers. The feeling that she was wanted was a tremendous impetus. She did many things, but "madame" discovered is seen to best advantage in a munition factory as welfare supervisor. Here she keeps a "pension"—but because it is wanted. Here she buys to advantage—because she is putting money in other people's pockets. Here she uses her cooking experience, not to evade the grumbles of guests, but to feed her "family."

Her qualities are now of national importance instead of merely an aid to a grudging private gain. No wonder "madame" discovers herself. The joy of having something to give is hers for the first time. The powers she brings to light are marvellous to other people. She is the factory-mother, and literally fulfils the position of mother to three or four thousand people. If used to be considered enough for one woman to look well to the ways of one little household. Now in addition she is responsible for the welfare of a factory full of men and women. She keeps a dainty little home for her chiefs, and she sees that every man and woman in the factory is well nourished. She does not leave them to fend for want of a good meal on an odd shift; she has it provided for them when she thinks they need it most.

She carves and puts out each dinner herself, so that she knows exactly what each one of her children is having. The girls never suspect that the vinegar they insist on having, with every meal is watered, but she saves them from further anæmia. She substitutes soup and biscuits when a worker cannot take her meals, and she is ready with the little extras in between meals for those who are run down. Many a breakdown has she averted through a little extra feeding—and yet it is suggested that time and money are wasted on welfare work.

Instead of a girl having to lose time when she has sprained her ankle the welfare supervisor arranges for her to have a sitting job, and she dresses her ankle two or three times a day as required. Her first-aid represents a stitch in time which saves much valuable output.

She is helping the girls to discover themselves. People who see them notice that their expression has changed. Instead of always wearing a discontented, on-the-defensive air, they look happy and content. They have all their meals at the factory, and the regular, nourishing food is making new women of them. They never know before that they could work so many hours and not feel fatigued. They never know this healthy, buoyant self before. It is a discovery which has set a standard of health before them never to be forgotten.

They never knew before that they liked their meals served daintily and in order. Each girl is discovering a fastidious self which cannot now bear the "anyhow" conditions in some of the homes. She wants the cooking done properly, so she questions to the factory-mother testify: "Now, how would you boil a piece of pork, Mrs. Swallow?" And Mrs. Swallow follows up the advantage by telling her to put in some vegetables and herbs and make stock with the soap.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ACROSS SIBERIA IN WAR TIME.

A WARNING TO INTENDING TRAVELLERS.

As a warning to those who have thoughts of making the journey to Europe, via Siberia, a correspondent who has recently returned from Petrograd writes to the N.C. Daily News as follows:

"Having to-day returned from an extremely uncomfortable trip to Petrograd in useless endeavour to reach England by that route, I beg for a little space in order to warn any intending passengers of what they may have to face. The journey from Shanghai to Harbin is as easy and comfortable as could be desired, but the Russian trains are so heavily overtaxed by war that breakdowns are of frequent occurrence. After leaving Peking our electric light failed and for eight nights we had only candle light. Next, the baggage and kitchen car went wrong and we had to scramble for a badly meal at occasional station restaurants. Then a second-class car broke down, and ladies and children, men and baggage were crowded into the dining car and spent an extremely trying 36 hours with a crowd of other passengers until another car could be had. Several of the ladies were taken into the other cars by sympathetic fellow-passengers, but the discomfort was great.

"These troubles were cheerfully borne and 24 hours later we arrived at Petrograd. Having been warned on the way that we should have difficulty in finding hotel accommodation, we got the ladies and children into the station restaurant and sent off three of our men to find rooms. After a long wait, they returned and said that the best they could get were four rooms in a very third-rate hotel. We had no choice, and got settled down for the night, a friend and myself occupying a dirty little den the size of a Shanghai bathroom. I being rather advanced in years, had a small bed, and my chum a very short couch and two chairs, with no bedding but his rug and a pillow.

PASSPORTS REFUSED.

"Hoping to be speedily on our way, we made the best of it and next day set about getting our passports through the local police and the Prefecture of Police, whose permit was necessary before we could leave the country. With the help of the Consular staff I got mine through in eight days, having been assured at the British Consulate that when this was done all I had to do was to bring it back to them to be valid; when I could proceed on my journey through Norway and Sweden. You may imagine my disgust when on taking it there I was met by a decision 'No. We are absolutely forbidden by the British Military Convention to allow any more people to go on. Bergen, Christiania, Stockholm all are so full that there is no room for any more.'

"Well, sir, I had had much more of Petrograd than I liked, and the prospect of an indefinite stay in such wretchedly dirty quarters did not appeal to me. I made haste to see the ticket agents, who all said there was no chance of a seat in the weekly express for several weeks. This did not satisfy me, and obtaining the help of a kindly Swiss interpreter, I had a satisfactory interview with a railway official and after some talk and a little monetary transaction, I got a berth in that night's express for Harbin and was heartily thankful to see the lights of Petrograd disappear in the distance.

"After a fairly comfortable journey, we reached Harbin a few hours late, and missed the express to Tientsin and after a night in the dining room of the crowded Grand Hotel, got away again for Tientsin, reaching that port just too late for the steamer to Shanghai. But a few days in the comfortable Yamato Hotel were like paradise after my experiences, and so I and my letter as I began, by urging intending travellers to think well over the situation before trying the Siberian route."

The discovered self likes clean towels and the system of washing before every meal. It appreciates the quiet comfort of the rest-room and aims at something of the kind at home. It approves the brightness of the recreation hall and esteems itself by developing talents for singing and gaiety.

"Never again will she 'keep herself to herself.' Each girl is discovering in herself a 'mate' for the other girls. At one time it was each for herself; now a girl whose machine is stopped for some reason or another spends her waiting time in helping her neighbour.

"The war" has "discovered" woman to herself, and she will never again be the same. There will be no "exceptions" now, for the majority of women have discovered the power of womanhood. The middle-aged woman knows now that experience is the strength of her age, and the personality she has developed will always secure her work. The young woman has discovered the value of her work and, better still, the value of her health and strength. There will be few women in England who will consent to be "swallowed" after the war. Having discovered herself, woman makes it her business to make her ability known to her employer. Welfare work has been looked upon as a barrier to the employment of women. It has been said that employers after the war will be shy of women because of the standard the Welfare Department of the Ministry of Munitions has set up as necessary for them. But the welfare work, in discovering women to themselves, has made them indispensable to their employers. A woman is no longer worth half a man.

—Peggy Booth in the Daily Mail.

HOW AUSTRIA'S STRANGE COACH BLOCKS THE WAY.

Mr. Henry Wickham Stead, Foreign Editor of *The Times*, shows in a very lucid article in the *Edinburgh Review* Austria's strangely constructed coach-blocks the way to European peace. He shows how a readjustment of the wheels will make for progress and the exit of Austria.

AUSTRIA DOOMED ANYWAY

"It is necessary clearly to recognise that in no case can Austria-Hungary continue to exist as a self-controlled monarchy," he says. "If she be not dismantled by the Allies in the interests of European security, she will be transformed and directed by Germany in the interests of Pan-Germanism."

"It is for this reason that the 'Pro-Austrianism' of the Clericals, of Cosmopolitan High Finance, and of some detached publicists and diplomats among the Allies, is in effect, but a form of Pro-Germanism."

THE SOLUTION.

"A chief corner-stone of any solid and lasting European reconstruction must be the creation of a united Southern Slav State consisting of the Kingdoms of Serbia and Montenegro, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia-Slavonia-Dalmatia, and the purely Slav portions of Istria, Carniola and Styria, with due allowance for the necessity of fixing a practicable geographical boundary. Unless this state is formed, the main purpose of the Allies—the destruction of the power of Prussian militarism—can scarcely be achieved."

"The German road to the East will not be blocked, the principle of nationality will not have been vindicated, and the seeds of future wars will have been sown. It is a grave error to regard the Southern Slav question as merely an isolated issue in the Great War, a thing which the Allies can attend to or neglect without affecting substantially the quality of their victory. It was the immediate cause of the war. Hence the importance of understanding it thoroughly and of facing the difficulties by which it is surrounded."

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY.

"Some idea of these difficulties may be gleaned if it be remembered that the interests of Roman Catholic and Orthodox 'clericalism,' as well as the claims of extreme Italian nationalism, militate against the complete unification and fusion of the Southern Slavs; while, within the Southern Slav family itself, differences of development and tradition require the most careful and far-sighted treatment."

"Unless the new European settlement removes all the main causes of Slav unrest by reuniting the coles, and uniting the Czech-Slovaks and the Southern Slavs, it will be halting and precarious."

"There is the less reason to run this risk in that a fair and amicable settlement of the Italian and Southern Slav claims in and around the Adriatic is perfectly feasible without doing grievous wrong to either. Once in possession of Trieste, with a sufficiently deep littoral, and detensible border extending from the present Italian frontier eastwards and southwards round the Gulf of Trieste, and including at least the western half of the Istrian peninsula with Pola and the Riva Arsa, with the Istrian Islands, besides Lissa and Valona, the Italian strategic situation in the Adriatic would defy attack without infringing any essential Southern Slav rights."

"Lord Robert Cecil said truly at the inauguration of the British-Italian League on November 24th, that there is no real conflict between the Southern Slav and the Italian National ideals. 'I am certain,' he added, 'there is room for both. It only wants clear understanding on both sides to avoid misconception.'"

A MISSION OF LIBERATION.

"The work of conciliation is eminently a task for the Allied Governments, and especially for that of Italy. Italy, as the elder sister of unredeemed Hapsburg peoples, has a mission of liberation to accomplish. Some of her writers and statesmen have revealed their understanding of this mission and have proclaimed a lofty conception of it and of true *Stadtmilitar*."

"The conviction that only by the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary can the power of Prussian militarism be effectually destroyed is shared by all experienced Allied students of Central European affairs. No better vindication of their belief can be found than in the determined efforts now being made by Germany, and by the partisans of Germany in Austria and Hungary, so to reconstruct the Hapsburg Monarchy during the war as to ensure the continued predominance of the German and Magyar elements within its borders."

ESSENTIAL OBJECTS.

"If the Allies wish to give a clear direction to the 'will to victory' which burns to all their peoples, they should lose no time in defining the precise objects they have in view and in canalising that will towards the attainment of those objects. As regards Austria-Hungary the essential objects are clear."

"Unless the war is to end in a bad draw, or worse, the western half of Galicia must be included in a reunited Poland, and the (mainly Ruthene) eastern half, with the north-eastern or Ruthene counties of Hungary, must go to Russia. Bohemia, with Moravia and the northern-western or Slovak counties of Hungary, must form an independent or at least a self-governing State linked up possibly by some form of agreement with Poland."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CHINESE NEWS.

A DEMAND FOR YEN 1,000,000.

Following the demand of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Mr. Tsien Chun-huan, the notorious revolutionary leader, has now written to the Government from Japan, demanding Yen 1,000,000. He says that in March, 1915, he and Chang Yuch-cheng, now Minister of Justice, concluded a loan of Yen 1,000,000 with Chonweiyei, a Japanese merchant. No security was given, but in their agreement it was stipulated that the money should be repaid by the Chinese Government. It is now, however, a year after the loan was concluded, that Mr. Tsien has written to the Government to apply for repayment. He reports that the proceeds of this loan were used for equipping the late Punitive Expedition in Yunnan to finance the attack on Lung Chi-kuang in Kwangtung by Li Lieh-chun, and to meet the expenses incurred by Tang Shao-yi in Shanghai. Suffice it to say, all the money has been used up and the Government is now asked to make repayment.

TROOPS IN KWANGTUNG UNPAID FOR FIVE MONTHS.

A former Governor of Kwangtung, Li Kai-shien, is visiting Canton on behalf of the Central Government relative to the present financial difficulty. The provincial troops have not been paid for five months.

OPIUM IN KWANGTUNG.

It has been decided that on the 1st April a Sino-British Commission will commence an inspection of the Province of Kwangtung to verify that opium cultivation has ceased. The Governor holds the district military and civil authorities responsible if they are unable to suppress poppy growing before April.

WAR NEWS.

NEW JAPANESE RIFLE.

The Japanese army has announced the invention of a new infantry rifle by Colonel Kijiro Nambu, an authority on ordnance, who has in the past invented several useful fire-arms accessories. The new rifle is said to be an improvement on the weapon now used by the Japanese army. Its special features include a breech-loading, a longer range and improvements in the internal mechanism. It is said to be more powerful in its firing capacity and more convenient to handle. Colonel Nambu is now travelling in Europe, inspecting army ordnance in the Entente countries, with the special object of applying the lessons of the war to his new invention, which the Japanese army authorities claim to be the best and most effective of all fire-arms now used throughout the world.

VATICAN: REMONSTRANCE TO GERMANY.

The *Corriere della Sera* says that there is reason to believe that the Vatican has presented a remonstrance to the German Government against the new submarine policy.

"I am able to state on good authority (says *The Times* correspondent at Milan) that Mr. Wilson's action in severing relations with Germany has caused an enormous impression in Vatican circles. The Pope's Allocution at the last Consistory, deploring certain barbarities which the whole world knows are practised only by the Central Empires, and his marked silence at the time of the German peace proposals were symptomatic of the growing distinction which the Vatican is making between the moral causes of the two groups of belligerents. The change of tendency was further accentuated by Cardinal Gasparri's letter to Cardinal Mercier regarding the Pope's efforts on behalf of the deported Belgians."

"According to my informant, the latest German threat of unlimited piracy has completely alienated what Vatican sympathies remained with the Germans, and followed as it is by the firm attitude of the United States, it is bound to create tension in the relations between the Pontiff and the Germans. Three foreign Nuncios are now waiting to cross the sea, and it should not be forgotten that during the war the Pope has had to depend almost entirely on American Catholics for his enormous war benevolences."

"Transylvania, with the Rumanian districts of Bukovina, must become Rumanian, due provision being made for the fair treatment of the Saxon and Magyar minorities. The Southern Slav provinces must be united with Serbia. The Magyars would retain the central Hungarian plain, and once freed from the rule of their own oppressive oligarchy, would find it easy to maintain profitable relations with their neighbours. The Italians naturally belong to Italy."

"As to the Austrian Germans, little harm would be done should they elect to enter the German Empire with the Hapsburgs at their head."

THE ONLY PATH.

"The Allies are not seeking to crush the German people, or even to prevent the union with it of outstanding German tribes. They are seeking to break the power of Prussian militarism. That is power of Prussian militarism Germany created by the wars of 1864, 1866, and 1914. How that Germany has turned the Hapsburg Monarchy into a formidable political and military weapon I have tried to show."

"The work done by Bismarck in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles, and its consequences, require to be undone, and the ascendancy of Prussia reduced to proportions compatible with the liberties of the other German States and of Europe. To this desirable end the only path leads through the dismemberment of the present Hapsburg realm," concludes Mr. Stead.

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A CADET.

DESCRIBED BY A HONGKONG RESIDENT'S SON.

The following extracts from a letter received by Mr. Justice Gompertz from his son, who is at a Field Artillery Training Centre in Devonshire, shows the vigorous training which cadets for the new Armies have to undergo:—

I reported here about 3. By about 4 we had filled in the necessary forms and drawn our kit and equipment. They supply you with almost everything—2 tunics, great-coat, breeches, socks, puttees, 2 pairs army boots (1 new and 1 part worn), 3 pairs army socks (not quite thick enough), 2 pairs pants, 3 grey shirts, cardigan, "cap comforter," woolen gloves, canvas shoes, canvas overalls, spears, kit bag, hold-all containing knife, fork and spoon, housewife, jack-knife, tooth-brush, hair-brush, comb, blacking brush, polishing brush, clothes brush, button brush, and blacking—a good deal, you see. You have to buy lanyard, (odd), cane (1s.), soap, brown polish, button polish, emery paper (for spurs), 2 officer's spurs (7/6). They advance you £8 for your officer's pattern uniform, which is got by contract from a tailor at Woolwich. You have to wait at least a fortnight for it; when you get it you wear it, outside barracks, for dinner and ceremonial parades. We are in huts with canvas palliases and bolsters (straw filled) and 4 blankets—on top of an iron bedstead. There are 3 new men in my hut—quite decent men—and a Cumberland R. F. A. Sergeant. The other two troopers are from the Scottish Horse; they come from Durham and Yorkshire, respectively.

Food is very good: Porridge, bacon, and butter and marmalade and tea for breakfast; soup, meat, pudding, and cheese for lunch; bread, butter, jam, tea and cake for tea; dinner same as lunch. Coffee and biscuits before first parade—reville, 6 a.m., first parade. 6.30. This morning we had only a quarter of an hour's parade, then from 8.30 till 11.30 we were being medically examined, inoculated (typhoid), and had a short lecture from the Acting C. O. At 2.30 we were measured for our officer's pattern kit, taking a quarter of an hour or so, and I have done nothing since except have tea. My arm is a bit sore and stiff, and the inoculation makes you very sleepy. We have no duties till Monday at 8.30, as you have to have a free 48 hours after inoculation (actually 45).

It really is a pretty good rush here. You don't have a minute until after tea (about 5.40), and then there is lots to be done—cleaning equipment, etc., washing, and brushing and cook work. Here is our day in full:—

6 a.m. Reveille, get up, put on uniform and canvas overalls, get coffee and biscuits in the mess room—if you have time (usually you don't). Parade, 6.30 (6.35) for stables. Dismiss 7.15, often 7.25. Back to huts, clean and tidy up, have wash, etc. Breakfast, 7.45; then more cleaning up till parade 8.27 for gun drill. Dismiss 9.20, rush back and get puttees off and canvas shoes on, parade in gymnasium, 9.30, with gym. belts and shirt sleeves. Dismiss 10.15 to 20, back and dress for parade for arm drill on square, 10.25. Dismiss 11.25, put on canvas overalls, stables 11.30, 12.30, or sometimes 12.40. Bath and clean up furiously for lunch parade, 12.55. Lunch, 1. Clean-up parade, 1.55; gun drill, dismiss, 2.30; parade, 2.50; marching drill on square; dismiss, 3.50; stables, 4-5 or sometimes 4.5 or more. Clean up rapidly for tea at 4.5, and then you are free till dinner, 7.15, but for dinner you must be very clean and tidy in your place by 7.15. Hut roll called, 10. Lights out, 10.15.

Now every parade you double to your duty (gun pits are 1 mile away) and back. Grooming a horse is fairly hard work and you get 3 hours a day of it, and both the gym. hour and the marching-drill hour are fairly stiff exercise taken all round. You want every ounce of sleep you can get and a good deal more. It is very tiring work, as except for meals, after tea is the first time you are off your legs. There are 3 groups, A, B, and C. Each has several different classes. I am in A. 3. The perfect cadet spends a fortnight in each, but if you are not up to standard in any one thing, or if you do anything silly, or your instructor dislikes you, sometimes you get "dropped" and stay in the same group, or sometimes go down. Drops are very common; 50 per cent. or more cadets get them. We have had one ride so far, and you get twice-week in A. I rather enjoyed it, although I had forgotten almost entirely how to ride, and my horse couldn't walk properly—he trotted slowly for walk and cantered slowly for trot. In B. you have an easier time—less doubling, more lectures, and scarcely any stables, but a lot of reading in spare time. Week-ends are very rare and are generally used as rest spells. Men go to a quiet inn and sleep most of the time. You may not travel by rail.

CORRESPONDENCE. THE PRICE OF IMPORTED PROVISIONS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

Sir,—I should be much obliged if you would kindly allow me to explain through your columns that my question at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, which suggested that the price of certain imported provisions had risen more than 15 per cent. since July, 1914, was not intended to apply to any British firm in this Colony; but to certain Chinese dealers.—Yours faithfully,

H. E. POLLOCK.
Princes Buildings.
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1917.

SPORT.

ARMY TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The final game of this tournament takes place this afternoon at 4.30 on the A. S. C. Court, at the A. S. C. Pier. The finalists are Sergt. Major Anderson, R.E., and Private Broadhurst, K.R.L.I. The games will be the best two of three sets. Miss Ventris will present the silver cup, kindly offered by Messrs. Bradley & Co., to the winner. Prizes are also to be awarded to the runners-up.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

CLUB v. R.E.

The following will represent the Club in their game with the R.E.s. at Happy Valley on Saturday:—Goldenberg; Smith and Railton; Rodger, Stewart and Ralston; Walker, Chasels, Stalker, McTavish and Cleme. Kick-off, 5 p.m.

CHINA AND ARMED MERCHANTMEN.

A report states that the Chinese Government has drawn up the following regulations to which armed merchantmen of all the belligerents entering Chinese ports shall be subject:—

(1)—Any belligerent merchantman which is armed specifically for the purpose of self-defence shall be permitted to enter and depart from any Chinese port to which the said merchantman had previous regular sailings.

(2)—On entering the port the Captain of such armed merchantman must declare to the Customs House of the port that the armament of the ship is merely for self-defence.

(3)—After report to the Customs House, the authorities thereof shall send officers together with the naval officers of the port to visit the vessel and inspect the armament on board. Whether the vessel is armed only for self-defence or not shall be determined according to the following circumstances provided:—

(a)—The number of guns on board the ship, their calibre and ammunition and other armament are adequate only for self-defence.

(b)—The number of officers and crew of the ship does not show a marked increase over normal times.

(c)—The port the ship touches is one to which the ship has been engaged in trading or had regular sailings.

(d)—The food supply on board the ship consists only of such quantity as would be just sufficient to cover the voyage to the next port it is destined to touch.

(e)—Goods on board the ship are not suitable for warships or for hostile purposes.

(f)—Passengers on board the ship are not in organised units nor of such quality as to be organised into military or naval forces under ordinary circumstances.

After the inspection of the customs and naval authorities, a report on the above circumstances should be made to the Government and the latter thereby shall determine whether the vessel is an armed merchantman or a warship according to the circumstances under which it is armed.

(4)—Before the departure of any belligerent armed merchantman the consul of the country to which the vessel belongs at that port should despatch a document to the Chinese authorities to guarantee that the arms carried by the vessel are only for self-defence.

(5)—The Government shall have independent power to determine the nature of the arms carried by an armed merchantman whether they are for self-defence or for warlike purpose against their enemy.

(6)—The regulations set forth above shall be subject to revision at any time by the Chinese Government.

THE KOWLOON CUSTOMS QUESTION.

Negotiations have been progressing for some time respecting the establishment of a Chinese Maritime Customs at Kowloon opposite Hongkong, for the purpose of preventing smuggling which has been rather difficult to deal with on the Anglo-Chinese boundary. The Hongkong Government is said to be agreeable to this proposal provided it receive in return the extension of shipping rights and other commercial concessions. In view of the necessity of an early settlement the Ministry of Finance has recommended to the Cabinet a proposal in principle as a means of settlement. The question will soon come up for discussion at a Cabinet meeting.—*Peking Gazette.*

HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE ARTILLERY IN ACTION. ITS SPLENDID SERVICES AT MAGHDABA AND RAFA.

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

A Mountain Battery of the Hongkong and Singapore Battalion R.G.A. played a prominent part last December in the victory of Maghdaba, which (says Mr. W. T. Massey, *The Times* war correspondent) may be regarded as "one of the most important battles of the campaign in Eastern Egypt." The officers of the Battery, who are well-known in Hongkong, are Major Moore, D.S.O., Capt. Villiers Smyth, Lieut. Evenden, and Lieut. Ben Chapman (son of Lieut. Col. Chapman, V.D.).

This success by the Desert Column was followed, on January 8th, by the capture of Rafa, which was even more strongly defended. The bulk of the attacking force was composed of the Australian and New Zealand Mounted Division, the remainder consisting of the Imperial Camel Corps, Yeomanry, Territorial Horse Artillery Batteries, and the Hongkong and Singapore mountain battery. Describing the battle, the special correspondent of the *Egyptian Mail* says:—

The column left El Arish at 4 p.m. on the 8th, and making a rapid march by moonlight reached Sheikh Zowait about nine. There the troops bivouacked till half-past one, when the march was resumed, the Yeomanry finding the advanced guard, and at dawn the force halted under cover of a low ridge some four or five thousand yards south of the enemy's main position at Maghdaba. This thirty mile night march was a remarkably fine performance which reflects the highest credit on all who took part in it, and on none more than the Camel Corps, which must have broken all records. The surprise of the enemy on being suddenly roused by the alarm of our approach seemed to be a complete success. Our officer patrols, who at daybreak boldly reconnoitred close up to the position, could plainly see the Turks scurrying with nervous haste to man their defences. Maghdaba is two miles south-west of Rafa and had been converted into a position of exceptional strength, consisting of several lines of trenches, many well concealed rifle pits, six large redoubts, and a central keep. The system of entrenchments had been designed for all round defence, and the garrison, which consisted of Turkish regular infantry with some camel and German machine gunners, had only to hold on till the exhaustion of our supplies and the pressure of relieving forces should compel us to raise the siege.

AN ATTACK ACROSS THE OASIS.

By 7 o'clock our troops had taken up a position of readiness and the artillery opened fire to cover the preliminary advance. The New Zealanders, who had been detached to round up an Arab encampment at Shokh el Suff, five miles south of Rafa, swung round the enemy's left and pushing on boldly captured it, and all that is contained within, including a German officer hiding in one of the houses. This smart piece of work brought them right in behind Maghdaba, and enabled them to co-operate in the attack from the rear. The Maghdaba position consisted of three groups of defences arranged in the form of a rough crescent facing south. The Australian Light Horse attacked the left group from the south-east, the Imperial Camel Corps attacked the centre group from the south, while the Yeomanry attacked the right group from the west, got in touch with the New Zealanders on the north. The enemy was thus surrounded on all sides.

By half-past eleven the attack was in progress all along the line. The ground in front of the position was so open that the whole action could be seen for miles, and presented a battle picture of a kind seldom witnessed in modern war. One may mention in passing that the unusual conditions led to some unusual incidents, such as a padre digging himself in with a spoon, or a man trying to put an ammunition canister down under a trench, or himself discreetly adopting first the kneeling and then the prone position. The enemy had an ideal field of fire, as the ground for 2,000 yards in front of the position offered not an inch of cover. Over this perfect plain our dismounted troops advanced by rushes under very heavy fire particularly from the enemy's machine guns, which were very difficult to locate. Thus the attack could hardly make any progress at all in daylight, speaks very highly both for the dash and determination of the troops and for the accuracy of the covering fire. The Mounted Division has learnt to put great faith in the fine shooting of the Territorial Batteries attached to them, and the gunners again gave them admirable support, bringing their guns well forward in absolutely open country. They had the rare experience of seeing their targets, but they themselves were even more visible to the enemy who shelled them heavily with his mountain guns. In spite of this their accurate bombardment had a great moral and material effect, and as early as nine o'clock they had the satisfaction of putting two of the enemy's guns out of action. Our machine guns also did great service in keeping the enemy's heads down, and the Hongkong and Singapore Mountain Battery, whose devoted support of the Camel Corps at Maghdaba was one of the finest things in that battle, then backed them up most gallantly, bringing two of their guns forward to within a thousand yards of the position on ground that would not have sheltered a rabbit.

A GALLANT ASSAULT.

The fire fight was severe and prolonged, but by three o'clock distinct progress had been made, in spite of the fact that the men were fighting under very disadvantageous conditions against some of the best Turkish troops. At half-past three the rear face of the enemy's position began to be seriously threatened by the pressure of the New Zealanders' attack from the north.

About this time the artillery opened an intense bombardment, their fire, according to Royal Flying Corps observers, being very deadly; a report fully confirmed afterwards by the prisoners. The London Battery which was supporting the Yeomanry attack from the west enfiladed the right group of Turkish defences, so effectively that the trenches were found full of dead. Nor were our airmen content with merely spotting for the artillery, on two occasions a machine came down low and poured machine gun fire into the enemy's trenches and gun emplacements with deadly effect.

The aeroplanes, however, did perhaps their most useful work at a distance from the actual battlefield. They kept the movements of the enemy's forces under observation and attacked his columns on the march with bombs and machine guns, inflicting a number of casualties and completely destroying a motor lorry. One of our machines was attacked by three enemy fighting machines, but succeeded in driving them off. During the afternoon several of our aeroplanes visited Bir Saba and bombed the enemy's aerodrome with great effect.

News of the advance of relieving forces was also brought in by New Zealand patrols, who had been sent out to watch the roads leading into Rafa from the east and from the north. One force was reported to be coming from the north by the Khan Yubis road and another to be advancing from the direction of Shalal. The two forces amounted to between three and four thousand troops, but they were never able to influence the fight, thanks to the excellent work of the covering screen thrown out by the New Zealanders. Their presence doubtless encouraged the Turks to persist in their desperate efforts to maintain the position, but it also acted as a spur to the attack, which was now being gallantly pressed from all sides. The Camel Corps, making a frontal attack, from the south against the central group of works, were greatly assisted by the covering fire of their machine guns, some of which fired as many as 9,000 rounds in the course of the day. Advancing by short rushes across utterly bare ground, these fine troops had by half-past four got right up to the enemy's trenches. There was a hot fire fight, and then the Camel Corps assaulted with the bayonet from a distance of 30 yards. The enemy could not face this charge. When the line was 20 or 30 yards from the position the firing stopped and the Turks stood up and surrendered. Almost at the same time the formidable group of works on the east side was also carried in great style, the New Zealanders attacked it in front on the west position, while the Light Horse attacked it in front. On the west side the Yeomanry had carried out a difficult task most gallantly, and they too had their persistence rewarded by the surrender of their sector of the enemy's position.

The whole garrison was in our hands by 5 o'clock, little more than 24 hours after our force left El Arish. In that time the troops had accomplished a thirty mile night march across country, had carried out a prolonged attack under the most difficult and trying conditions, and had carried by assault a well fortified and strongly held position. The achievement was a difficult task, and a proof of the remarkable energy and endurance of the splendid body of troops, who once more carried through a boldly and skilfully planned operation with fine spirit and determination.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

The enemy's losses during the action were very severe and as our men and fought in trenches, exposing only their heads, the proportion of killed was very large. After the battle we buried twelve two and three hundred Turkish dead, and it is very probable that a large number had previously been buried by the enemy. The unwounded prisoners numbered about 1,000, and since the action about 50 stragglers have been rounded up. The Turkish Commander and 20 other Turkish officers, with some German officers and N.C.O.s, the personnel of the German Machine Gun Company, were among the prisoners. The Garrison had been composed mostly of the 31st Regiment.

The amount of material captured was likewise very considerable, and represents a loss to the enemy which, situated as he is at present, he is bound to feel very severely. Our captures include four Krupp mountain guns, 7 machine guns, including the whole of the 603rd German Machine Gun Company, 45,000 rounds of rifle ammunition, 18,000 rifle, 51 full bolt boxes of ammunition, 52 horses and mules, 33 pack saddles, 82 camels, 102 camel saddles, and a large quantity of miscellaneous equipment.

Our own casualties were again very light. Considering the extreme strength of the enemy position we did remarkably well to achieve such a success with a loss of only 3 officers and 68 men killed and 30 officers and 324 men wounded. These figures bear striking testimony to the admirable handling of the troops, the effective co-operation of the artillery and aeroplanes, and the characteristic skill of our soldiers in open fighting. The proportion of killed, about one in seven, is also very satisfactory. This small proportion is one of the advantages of open fighting, and another is that the proportion of seriously wounded is correspondingly small. The great majority of our wounded will return to the front, many of them within a few weeks, while the 2,300 Turkish casualties represent a total loss to the enemy at a time when he has not a man to spare.

Rafa is just within the Egyptian border and was the last Turkish post left in Sinai. Its capture demonstrates in an even more striking fashion than the capture of Maghdaba the wide radius within which the Desert Column can strike a crushing blow. The victory of Rafa is therefore a landmark in the history of the operations on this front, and by a happy accident the destruction of the last enemy force left on Egyptian soil coincided with the completion of General Sir Archibald Murray's first year in command of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force. One has only to compare the situation a year ago to realise how complete a change has come over the aspect of the campaign. The brilliant success with which the Desert Column has crowned Sir Archibald Murray's year of strenuous work is an index of the striking progress that has been made and a happy omen for the future.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF LADIES' SHOES

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MORLEY'S LISLE-THREAD HOSE

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Bottled by British Labour.

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Nam Hing Loong.

PINTS—\$20.60 per case

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of 8 dozen.

Sang Tai

Kwan Tye.

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TELEPHONE 348

JUST ARRIVED:

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VOILE GOWNS.

INSPECTION INVITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LOST.

IN the vicinity of ROBINSON ROAD, on the 22nd instant, a WHITE and BLACK JAPANESE POODLE DOG. Answering to the Name of "NESTOR".
Finder please communicate with—
"POODLE" Office.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[429]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS per Share has been declared and will be payable at the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on or after WEDNESDAY, the 4th April.
The REGISTER of the Company will be closed from SATURDAY, 31st March, to WEDNESDAY, 4th April, both days inclusive, during which days no Transfer of Shares can be made.
DIVIDEND WARRANTS will be ready on WEDNESDAY, the 4th April, and may be obtained on application.
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1917. [431]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LTD. NOTICE.

ABOUT 240 Members of the HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES are being conveyed to the Peak between 2.15 and 3.30 p.m. on SATURDAY, 24th Instant. The Management would be much obliged if Peak residents and the public would, as far as possible, refrain from travelling to the Peak during the hours of the day above mentioned.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
[433]



NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that, on and after the 22nd instant, and until further Notice, the Road from DEEP WATER BAY to REPULSE BAY will be CLOSED to Horse and Vehicular Traffic in order to admit of certain improvements being effected thereto.
W. CHATHAM,
Director of Public Works.
Public Works Office.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1917. [435]

NOTICE.

S.S. "BERWINDALE"

NEITHER the Captain nor the Owners will be Responsible for any Damage incurred by the Crew of the above vessel.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1917. [415]

NOTICE.

WE have been Appointed by Messrs. McKESSON & ROBBINS, INC., of NEW YORK, to be their Sole Agents for Hongkong, Macao, Kwong Chow, Wai and South China, for the sale of Drugs, Chemicals, Druggists' Sundries and sundry goods.
THE HONGKONG MERCANTILE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1917. [414]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held on MONDAY, the 28th March, 1917, at 4 p.m. precisely, in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING, for the following purposes—

- (1) To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1916.
- (2) To elect a New Committee.
- (3) To transact any General Business.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1917. [406]

THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG will be held on TUESDAY, the 27th March, 1917, at 4 p.m. precisely, in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING, for the following purposes—

- (1) To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1916.
- (2) To elect a New Committee.
- (3) To transact any General Business.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1917. [411]

NOW READY.

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE

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1917

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PUBLIC COMPANIES

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, AND REDUCED.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Buildings, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of March, 1917, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1916, and declaring a Dividend.
By Order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1917. [374]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-THIRD YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, 27th March, 1917, at 12 Noon, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.
The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 21st to the 27th inst., both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1917. [418]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the General Managers at 11.30 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 28th Instant, to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1916, and the Report of the General Managers.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 28th instant, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1917. [381]

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersecretary at Noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 6th March, 1917. [382]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder Street, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 30th March, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1917. [383]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, AND REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st March, to SATURDAY, 31st March, 1917, both days inclusive.
The return of Capital of \$2.50 per Share will be paid to Shareholders on and after the 15th March, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.
By Order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1917. [329]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LIMITED

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COLONIAL (HONGKONG) REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 27th March, 1917, to WEDNESDAY, 28th April, 1917, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1917. [420]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-FIRST YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 29th March, 1917, at 5.30 p.m.
By Order,
E. DES VOEUX,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1917. [412]



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to have the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.
All persons with criminal convictions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Special Attention of the Public is directed to the undermentioned Regulations which form part of the Regulations made by the Governor in Council under Section 3 of the Electricity Supply Ordinance, 1911, on the 16th March, 1917.

33.—Any person making any addition to any electrical installation connected to the Company's main without obtaining the written consent of the Company shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$100 for every such addition.
34.—Any consumer upon whose premises any such addition shall be found shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$100 for every day or part of a day during which such addition shall have been in existence. In this regulation "consumer" means the person in whose name the contract for the supply of electricity to such premises was made with the Company, or if there be no such person, the principal tenant or person in actual occupation of the premises in which such addition shall be found.

Having regard to the possibility of a breakdown of the Company's present plant through unauthorized additions to existing installations the Public is earnestly requested to co-operate with the Company by bringing to the Company's notice any contraventions of the above regulations.
Dated this 20th day of March, 1917.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
[427]

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No. 1, BROADWOOD ROAD, Happy Valley. Fully Furnished.
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[426]

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[401]

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1 Des Voeux Road.
[402]

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[382]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED and newly painted inside.
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Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Prince's Buildings.
[37]

TO LET.

No. 42, ELGIN STREET.
Apply to—
FERRY SMITH, BETH & FLEMING.
[370]

TO LET.

From 1st May
OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.
Apply to—
YIM KWAN, TUNG.
[39]

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Road, and Salisbury Avenue.
A SIX-ROOMED HOUSE in Milton Road, Kowloon.
KELLY in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

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KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, with wharf area, 58,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage and erection of Godowns.
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HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexander Buildings.
[291]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Kowloon and York Buildings.
"THE RETREAT," No. 53, THE PEAK.
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Clifton Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Miron Road, Terrace.
HOUSES on Shamone, Canton.
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THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
[38]

TO LET.

No. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, No. 63, THE PEAK, Fully Furnished.
8-ROOMED HOUSE at Mount Kellett. Furnished for 6 or 8 months.
No. 12, BRACONSFIELD ARCADE.
KELLY'S CREST, 55, PEAK.
No. 25, BELLILIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Connaught Road.
TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street.
No. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 11, PEAK (Unfurnished).
TO LET OR FOR SALE.
CLOVELLY, No. 12, Peak Road.
Apply to—
LIVESTAD & DAVIS,
2nd Floor, Alexander Buildings.
[203]

INTIMATION

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 23RD MARCH, 1917.

THE GERMAN RETIREMENT.

In wet and boisterous weather the Anglo-French advance continues unchecked along a front of more than sixty miles, extending from Arras in the north to Soissons in the south. The great Lo Transloy-Hocheluthe-Arras salient has now disappeared, and we are holding practically the same line as that which General Joffre chose for his first attempt to stem the German onrush in the opening days of the war. The rapidity with which progress has been made may be gauged from the fact that in some places our troops have penetrated twenty miles beyond the positions they were occupying a week ago. With insignificant losses, they have liberated two French Departments and several thousand square kilometres of territory. The German retreat is, of course, due to a pre-arranged plan, but, despite the semi-official assertion from Berlin that "the operation has been carried out like a peace manoeuvre," it is evident that the enemy have been pursued with such unexpected vigour that they have been unable to offer the resistance which they intended. Had it been otherwise, they would not have relinquished so speedily the Bapaume ridge, which commands such a wide extent of territory and other prepared positions. Every possible obstacle has been placed in the path of the Allied troops, and, in addition to committing innumerable acts of vandalism, the Germans have not scrupled to poison the wells along their route, as they did in South-West Africa, in defiance of a long established rule of civilised warfare. They frankly admit that everything that might be "serviceable to the enemy has been destroyed," but have the effrontery to add that "the greatest consideration has been paid to the inhabitants" of the

evacuated towns and villages. The people in the areas concerned—notably those of Noyon, from whose midst a number of young women have been carried off into captivity—tell a very different tale, and view with growing disfavour the wholesale wanton destruction which has been wrought. This view is not, of course, dictated by any sentiments of pity, but by fear of reprisals. "If the Allies reach the Fatherland," clearly a possibility which is now being recognised. We are warned not to expect that the present rate of advance will be continued much longer, and already it is reported that in places the Germans are offering a more stubborn resistance.

While the changes which have taken place during the past three weeks in the contour of the Western front, furnish us with legitimate ground for satisfaction, we must be on our guard against investing them with undue significance. It is obvious that the Germans would not have fallen back if they had not found the pressure brought to bear against their old positions intolerable. That cannot be disputed. The pretence that General Hindenburg planned the retreat in order to lure the Anglo-French forces into a trap like that into which the Russians fell at Tannenberg is too hollow to deceive anybody, for if he had any such design he is far too astute to proclaim it from the horse-tops, even to pacify the people of the Fatherland. The hollowness of the case which it was sought to make out seems, indeed, to have struck some of the Germans, who now submit the alternative explanation that the German command decided to create an entirely new position in order to rob our troops of the opportunity of taking the initiative in the spring. They chose this course in preference to an assault on our positions that would have involved "terrible bloodshed." This is probably much nearer the truth. Realising that their old positions were no longer tenable, the enemy, rather than attempt a costly and hopeless offensive, decided on a tactical retirement to new entrenched positions, which we may be sure, have been carefully prepared with the aid of the forced labour which they have been recruiting in the territory they occupy. Though these positions are described as more formidable than any which our troops have hitherto encountered, there is no reason to doubt that, in due course they will share the fate of those which have already been reduced. Speculation is idle as to where the Germans will make their stand. Opinion seems to favour the line, which we are nearing, covering Cambrai, St. Quentin, La Fere and Laon. Both Cambrai and St. Quentin are very important centres of railway and road communications, and the loss of them would be a very serious blow to the Germans, affecting their forces at Lille and Ypres, as it would cut not only the feeder line from Cologne through Mauberge, but also sever the line from Metz, Sedan, Lille and Ostend running parallel to the old front.

A truck coolie has been removed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries sustained in being knocked down by a motor-car at Pokfulam.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledged with thanks a thank-offering of \$50 to the funds of the Hospitals.

At the Victoria Recreation Club, on Wednesday night, a number of Mr. members met and presented Mr. Crowther Smith with a prismatic compass, suitably inscribed, as a token of their esteem and good wishes on the occasion of his leaving the Colony with a view to joining the Army. The presentation was made by the Hon. Mr. Claude Severn, C.M.G.

An interesting lecture, entitled "Political Backgrounds of the War," will be given at the City Hall, Hongkong, next Monday afternoon at 5.15 o'clock by Professor R. M. McElroy, Ph.D., Head of the Department of History and Politics at Princeton University, U.S.A., and member of the Executive Committee of the National Military Camps Association, U.S.A. Professor McElroy has studied at Berlin, Leipzig, and Oxford, and, having travelled extensively in Europe, has an intimate first-hand knowledge of the political conditions in the belligerent countries. He was in Germany for some time after war was declared.

We are advised that it has been found necessary to postpone the sailing of the s.s. *Ecuador* from Wednesday, the 28th inst., until Thursday, the 29th at noon.

The following paragraph appeared recently in *The Passing Show*, of London:—Hair experts in Hongkong, says the *Evening News*, predict the practical extinction of the trade in human hair. We detect a note of sadness in this little announcement, for the *Evening News* cannot very well ask for the comb to be applied to the funk-holes of Hongkong in the circumstances. This, of course, is a joke at the expense of the *Evening News*.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

AN OPIUM DIVAN.

A police raid on an opium divan at Tokwawan resulted in the arrest of nine Chinese, who were brought before Mr. Melbourne yesterday. One of them was charged with keeping the divan, and the others were charged with furnishing it. After hearing evidence, his Worship imposed a fine of \$50 on the keeper and \$25 each on the other defendants.

SILVER DOLLARS.

On being searched by a Chinese revenue officer at the Canton Wharf, a Chinese was found to have 200 silver dollars in his possession, with intent to export them. Defendant said the money was given to him by relatives in order to meet the expenses of a wedding. Mr. Melbourne fined him \$50, and declared the dollars found in his possession confiscated.

A WATCHMAN'S LAPSE.

A Chinese watchman, who had been in the employment of the Tramway Co. for five years, strayed from the path of honesty the other night by taking possession of a number of copper bands belonging to his employers. He was discovered attempting to carry them off concealed under his overcoat. He was sentenced by Mr. Wood, yesterday, to six weeks' imprisonment.

"A LITTLE BIT OFF."

A Chinese appeared before Mr. Wood charged with attempting to steal a gas burner from a street lamp at Wanchai. He climbed up the standard, and was about to remove the burner when he saw an Indian constable observing him. He slipped down the standard to the ground, and was arrested. Inspected Sim told the Magistrate that he thought the man was "a little bit off." The charge was ultimately dropped.

ALLEGED SNATCHER DISCHARGED.

A Chinese appeared yesterday before Mr. Wood, under remand, on a charge of snatching \$95 in notes from the pocket of a shopkeeper's folk, who was on his way to the bank.

Mr. Gardiner, solicitor, appeared for the defence, and produced the defendant's employer to testify to the man's good character.

Complainant's story was that defendant came up behind him, spat on his shoulder, and, when he turned to remonstrate, snatched the notes from his pocket. He seized and retained hold of defendant, despite the efforts of several confederates to drag him away, and, during the struggle, defendant managed to pass the notes to one of his companions, who made off.

After hearing the evidence of the defendant's employer, Mr. Wood discharged the defendant.

AN INCORRIGIBLE YOUTH.

A youth, the adopted son of a Chinese clerk, was charged before Mr. Wood with the theft of ten pieces of clothing from a box in his father's house. The father stated that he took the boy from the Po Leung Kuk, and sent him into the country to be educated at a Chinese school. While there the boy stole from his (witness's) and neighbours' houses, and there continued his thieving habits. He returned to Hongkong, and was not long back when he committed the present theft, breaking open a box and stealing the clothing and a sum of money. He disappeared, and was caught in a train for Canton, with a ticket for Tai Po and a sum of \$11 in his possession. It was found that the clothes had been pawned.

Mr. Wood sentenced the defendant to twenty-four hours' detention and 10 strokes with the birch.

THE WAR.

FOOD RIOTS IN BERLIN.

AMERICA AND PARTICIPATION IN WAR:
SIGNIFICANT MEASURES AND SUGGESTIONS.

GREAT RETREAT STILL IN FULL SWING:
GERMAN BARBAROUS WANTONNESS.

RUSSIA UNDER THE NEW REGIME.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH BUREAU'S AGENCY.)

GERMAN RETREAT.

RAPID BRITISH ADVANCE.

London, March 21st.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, says:—We have advanced rapidly on the south-east and east of Peronne, reaching points ten miles east of the Somme. We occupied other forty villages in the area.
The enemy is developing considerable resistance in a number of places between Nurlu and Arras, but his rearwards have been steadily expelled from their positions.

Our progress continues. We carried out successfully raids east of Arras and north-east of Neuville St. Vaast, and repulsed a raiding party east of the latter place.
The enemy blew up a mine south-east of Ypres, damaging his own trenches.

NOTHING OF IMPORTANCE.

London, March 21st.
A German official report, conveyed by wireless, states:—Apart from engagements on the Somme and the Oise there have been no great movements.

GERMAN BARBAROUS WANTONNESS.

REDUCING BUILDINGS TO MOUNDS OF RUBBLE.

London, March 21st.
Reuters' correspondent at Headquarters, telegraphing on the night of the 21st instant, describes a visit to Nesle where he was afforded some of the most striking examples of German barbarous wantonness.
The enemy hurriedly departed two days before he intended, hence he discontinued the work of picking up buildings and reducing them to mounds of rubble. Streets and bridges have been blown up in some instances.
The once beautiful Chateau Etalon, which was unscathed while the Germans lodged in it, is now gutted of its contents. Every window pane was broken, every door panel bashed in, every balustrade splintered.

MAYOR'S TRYING POSITION.

The inhabitant of Nesle had to attend a roll-call daily. The Mayor had to stand alongside the Commandant. When ever a civilian failed to salute the Commandant ceremoniously when answering his name the Mayor sentenced him to three days' imprisonment.

FRENCH PROGRESS.

MORE BURNING VILLAGES.

London, March 22nd.
A French communique states:—North of Ham the situation is unchanged.
Our light troops have maintained contact with the enemy between Rouppe and St. Quentin. We forced a passage this morning east of Ham, at two points on the Somme Canal. In face of vigorous resistance we cleared the north and east banks of the canal and drove the enemy back as far as the outskirts of Clastres and Montescourt. The enemy flooded this region.
The majority of the villages before our lines are burning, in the region of St. Quentin.

We made progress on the north of Terguier, after some skirmishes in the valley of Ailette. The enemy, who was occupying in force the east bank of the Crozat Canal and Ailette, vigorously bombarded our lines.
We made considerable progress north of Soissons, fighting some lively actions. The majority of the re-occupied villages are ruined.

East of the Meuse the enemy launched several attacks on our Cailone trench, but all failed.

SQUALLS AT THE FRONT.

MORE GERMAN DEVILRY.

London, March 21st.
Reuters' correspondent at Headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon, states:—Squalls continued all night long, adding discomfort to campaigning, but not affecting the ground, which remains practicable for the movement of horse, foot and guns.

The Germans are leaving many civilian inhabitants, whose joy at their liberation is pathetic.
The enemy is falling back more rapidly and offering less resistance between Ham and Peronne, but northwards the retirement is more stubborn. Here our advancing troops are frequently met by machine-gun fire by rearwards.

It appears that the pivot of the great German swing has now reached Arras. South of Peronne our patrols are entering smoking villages seven miles east of the river.

I am informed, on unimpeachable authority, that certain German cavalry regiments have been ordered to leave horse dung near wells. The inference is obvious.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

London, March 23rd.
A German official message states:—We repulsed French attacks at Fosse Wood, on the right bank of the Meuse.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE GERMAN RETREAT.

ANOTHER APOLOGIA.

Amsterdam, March 21st.
The war correspondent of the *Lokdapper* utters another apologia for the retreat. He says the German Command did not intend to leave the enemy the initiative in the Spring, and had there fore tried to create an entirely new situation while sparing the terrible bloodshed which an assault on the enemy's positions would have involved. The retreat had nullified the projected Anglo-French offensive.

The correspondent gloats over the spectacle of an "Empire of death" in which not a solitary object is left.
The German apologists are by no means unanimous regarding the object of the retreat. Many do not agree with the Tannenbergh theory, which means open warfare. They boast that the Germans are occupying entrenched positions surpassing anything hitherto seen.

FEARING REPRISALS.

London, March 21st.
Reuters' correspondent at the British Headquarters says the Germans are showing a distaste for participating in wholesale burnings, fearing reprisals if the Allies reach the Fatherland. Very few of the prisoners knew that wells had been poisoned.
All the wells in the Chaulnes district were poisoned. The rain has quenched many of the conflagrations. The cross-roads to the east of the Somme are yawning craters. The railway track from Peronne to the Marche depot is not badly damaged.
While we must not expect the pace of the advance to continue long, there is evidence that the hunting tactics have forced the enemy to abandon lines which he had prepared for a stand.

A COMPLETELY NEW SITUATION.

Amsterdam, March 21st.
A semi-official Berlin telegram says the German withdrawal creates a completely new situation in the West. It asserts that the retirement was effected unknown to the Allies. Thus Peronne was evacuated on the night of the 13th but was not occupied by the Allies till the evening of the 17th inst. The telegram adds:—Everything serviceable to the enemy has been destroyed, though the greatest consideration has been paid to the inhabitants. The operations were carried out like peace manoeuvres. Apart from some men who lost their way in the wide terrain, we have suffered no losses.

FRENCH LINE EXTENDED.

Paris, March 22nd.
An expert commentator, summing up the position, says:—Our front has been carried in some places more than thirty-five kilometres beyond the positions we occupied on March 16th.
We have liberated two French Departments and several thousand square kilometres with insignificant losses, but probably the Allies will very soon encounter large German forces on the famous Hindenburg position.

EFFECTIVE AIR WORK.

Paris, March 22nd.
French correspondents on the British front express great admiration for the work of our aviators. They state that the bomb-throwers and the machine-guns of the Flying Corps, flying low, often daringly attacked cavalry and dispersed infantry concentrations, which were driven back, or annihilated many retreating convoys.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH BUREAU'S AGENCY.)

ITALIAN ACTIVITY.

London, March 21st.
An Italian official report states:—We repulsed, with heavy loss, repeated attacks, preceded by violent gas shelling, at Costabella.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH BUREAU'S AGENCY.)

SUBMARINISM.

A WEEK'S TOLL.

London, March 21st.
The Admiralty announces that the arrivals for the week number 3,523 and sailings, 2,554. Vessels sunk—15 over 1,000 tons; 6 under 1,000 tons; while 10 were unsuccessfully attacked. There were also sunk 21 fishing boats, including 17 sailing craft.
Two mine-sweepers were mined. In one case there were no casualties; in the other fourteen were drowned.

The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH BUREAU'S AGENCY.)

MESOPOTAMIA.

THE TURKISH ROUT DESCRIBED.

London, March 22nd.
Mr. Candler, the war correspondent writing from Amman, on the 3rd instant, describes the splendid work of the Tigris fleet, which, jointly with the cavalry, turned the Turkish retreat into a rout.
The fleet encountered desperate resistance at Nahkellat, where the river turns back on itself in a complete hair-pin bend, placing the vessels under fire from three sides. Here the enemy had artillery and machine guns dug in at the apex of the bend and raked the gunboats coming and going, and fired point blank at them as they passed. Our pom-poms and machine-guns enabled the enemy positions as our vessels passed. The quarter-master and pilot in the coming tower of one of the monitors were shot dead. The captain entered just in time to save the vessel from running full steam ashore.
The fleet rounded the bend at a speed of 18 knots an hour, which enabled them to work havoc among the Turkish rearguard, gun teams, horse, and artillery effectively to capturing and creating hope-less confusion among the fleeing enemy.

The gunboats, besides keeping up a brisk fire on the bank, also engaged the enemy shipping at extreme range. We closed up and captured several steamers, including the gunboat *Firefly*, which we lost at Ctesiphon.
Passing Bghaulah, en route, we captured a great quantity of military stores and numerous guns.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH BUREAU'S AGENCY.)

GERMAN MESSAGE.

London, March 23rd.
A German official message states:—We repulsed French attacks west and north of Monastir, and recaptured heights to the north-east of Tirnova, near Snegro.

EARLIER CABLES.

IN MACEDONIA.

HEAVY FIGHTING NEAR MONASTIR.

Salonica, March 21st.
Severe fighting continues to the north of Monastir. The French are pressing with advantage and have captured a dominating height.

MONASTIR BOMBED BY GAS SHELLS.

COPYING THEIR MASTERS.

Corfu, March 21st.
A telegram from Salonika says that as a result of the Bulgarian bombardment of Monastir by gas shells, on the 17th inst., eighty-one old men, women and children were killed, while sixty-one persons were gassed and are not expected to recover.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH BUREAU'S AGENCY.)

NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

DETERMINED TO CARRY-ON TO VICTORY.

Paris, March 21st.
In the Chamber of Deputies, M. Ribot, the Premier, read a Ministerial Declaration, stating that the Government was determined to carry on the war to victory. Referring to the German retreat the Declaration says:—Although doubtless, the prelude to further battles, to which the enemy will expend his last efforts, France feels confidence, in view of the results obtained by the clever strategy of the leaders and armies, that the Anglo-French effectives are superior to those of our enemies. France's war material enables her to fight on an equal footing and as long as necessary. Referring to Russia the Declaration expresses the hope that the development of republican institutions, founded upon popular sovereignty, may be completed without serious trouble. The Declaration also forebodes fresh taxation and the prohibition of unessential imports.

FOOD RIOTS IN BERLIN.

TROOPS BROUGHT IN TO MAINTAIN ORDER.

Amsterdam, March 21st.
A telegram from Oldenzaal, on the Dutch-German frontier, dated 21st inst., states that there are persistent rumours of great rioting in Berlin, whether eastern frontier regiments are reported to have gone to maintain order.

AMSTERDAM, March 21st.

The riots in Berlin are owing to food scarcity.

ZEPPELIN "L 39"

ADMITTED TO BE RAIDER ON ENGLAND.

Amsterdam, March 21st.
German telegrams now make it clear that L 39, the Zeppelin brought down at Compeigne, was one of those engaged in the recent raid on England.

ARAB REVOLT AGAINST TURKEY.

A COMMENDABLE RETICENCE.

London, March 21st.
In the House of Commons Mr. Balfour stated that the most important of the Chiefs in Arabia have revolted against the Turks. As the Turkish force was isolated and Turkish headquarters could ascertain its position only through the British Press, he preferred not to give any particulars of the position in Arabia, but it was regarded as satisfactory.

REVOLUTION AND THE ROUBLE.

THE TESTIMONY OF THE MONEY MARKET.

Copenhagen, March 21st.
The rouble exchange rate is constantly increasing whilst other rates are decreasing, showing the confidence of business men in the Russian revolution.

AFTER THE WAR.

SCHEME FOR SETTLING SOLDIERS.

London, March 22nd.
Mr. Hodge, Minister of Labour, in the course of a speech, outlined a scheme for settling soldiers after the war. He stated that he was forming a great Central Committee composed equally of representatives of capital and workmen. Local Committees were similarly being organised, who would look after the soldier on the expiration of a month's furlough. He appealed to employers and Trade Unionists for support.

COMMONS AND DUMA.

PROPOSED GOVERNMENT MOTION.

London, March 22nd.
In the House of Commons, the Government has given notice of the following motion:—The House sends the Duma fraternal greetings, tenders the Russian people heartfelt congratulations upon the establishment among them of free institutions, in full confidence that they will lead not only to the rapid and happy progress of the Russian nation, but to the prosecution, with renewed steadfastness and vigour, the war against the stronghold of autocratic militarism which threatens the liberty of Europe.

IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE.

HISTORIC EVENT OF FIRST IMPORTANCE.

London, March 21st.
An authoritative statement issued regarding the Imperial War Conference, which dealt purely with preliminaries, the general desire to concentrate all our energies to the prosecution of the war was unmistakable. The absence of Australia is much regretted. The feeling is growing that one of the most satisfactory features of the Conference is that it will afford an opportunity to the Dominions to express peace terms. It is felt more and more that the part they have played in the war, and the fact that they have regarded it as their own struggle, equally with Britain's, fully entitle them to this right. From this point of view, as well as others, the Conference is undoubtedly a historic event of first importance.

AMERICA.

IN STATE OF WAR WITH GERMANY.

Washington, March 21st.
President Wilson has called an extra Session of Congress for the 2nd April, in order to take action regarding the state of his admitted enemies, exists between the United States and Germany.

SITUATION IN CONNECTICUT.

Hartford, Conn., March 22nd.
Most of the Atlantic States have already appropriated Defence Funds.
The Governor of Connecticut has stated that emergency legislation should be expedited, as there was extensive drilling night by the enemies in their midst. The activities of munition makers would be a problem in war time.

PREPARATIONS FOR "WAR IN FULLEST SENSE."

Washington, March 22nd.
The principal copper producers have agreed to furnish the Government with 25 million pounds of copper for the Army and Navy for a year at half the market price.
State Governors, Members of Congress, officials and influential citizens in large numbers have been sending messages to the White House, favouring war in the fullest sense.

CABINET ABSOLUTELY UNITED.

The Cabinet, when deciding to urge President Wilson to convene an extra Session of Congress, was absolutely united.

VOLUNTEER ARMY.

It is understood that President Wilson will discuss the need for universal military training.
It is proposed that there should be a Volunteer Army of half-a-million, intended to be the nucleus of an Army of three millions.

EARLIER CABLES.

AMERICA AND WAR.

SOME PLAIN SPEAKING.

New York, March 21st.
At a meeting of the United League Club, Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Root, Mr. Hughes and other prominent men urged the entry of the United States into the war.

Mr. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, urges that Congress should immediately legislate enabling the Government to lend its credit to the Entente. It is suggested that a credit of a billion dollars is a simple obligation to Britain and France.

BETHMANN HOLLWEIG.

HIS OVERTHROW SUGGESTED.

Amsterdam, March 21st.
The *Berliner Tageblatt* states that at a secret meeting at Munich of the National Committee for the speedy defeat of England, measures for the overthrow of Herr von Bethmann Hollweg were discussed.

DAYLIGHT SAVING IN FRANCE.

Paris, March 21st.
Summer-time will begin on March 24th and will end on October 10th.

CHANGING RUSSIA.

APPEAL TO THE ARMY.

London, March 21st.
A Petrograd message states that the Government has issued an appeal to the Army stating that interior reorganisation depends upon sure defence against the enemy, and saying that the Government counts on the unimpaired solidarity and discipline of the Army to conduct the war to victory.

THE TROOPS INFORMED OF ABDICATION.

London, March 22nd.
According to a message from Petrograd, Reuters' correspondent at the Staff Headquarters states that the troops, mustered in the public square, whether they had marched with red flags, and bands playing the "Marseillaise."
At the request of the Grand Duke Nicholas, General Alexieff read the abdication rescript, and exhorted the troops loyally to serve the new Government.

WHEREABOUTS OF THE TSAR.

Petrograd, March 22nd.
The Tsar is at Mogilev, on the Dnieper, where the Dowager has visited him.
The Dowager has now returned to Kiev, from whence she withdrew a little time ago in consequence of her son not heeding her warnings.

When the revolution broke out, the War Minister and General Khabaloff prepared to defend the Winter Palace and placed a strong guard of machine-guns in the Palace. The officials unsuccessfully urged the recession of the order, and finally telephoned the Grand Duke Michael, who, on arrival, requested that the War Minister and General Khabaloff should withdraw the force. These showed signs of obduracy, whereupon Michael, as a Grand Duke and a brother of the Tsar, commanded obedience and the garrison was evacuated.

CAPTAIN'S CONDUCT.

Petrograd, March 22nd.
A cavalry captain tried to interview the Minister of Justice, M. Kerensky. His conduct was suspicious and he was searched. A revolver was found, which he snatched and then committed suicide.

BRITISH NON-INTERFERENCE.

London, March 21st.
In the House of Commons, during question time, Mr. Balfour stated that, while in Russia, Lord Milner had not attempted to interfere directly or indirectly with internal politics.

INCIDENTS OF THE REVOLT.

Petrograd, March 21st.
The Duma delegates are visiting the front, the Black Sea Fleet, and also the provinces to explain the significance of events.

It transpires that when Count Protopopoff first learned that an armed mob was approaching his residence, he escaped through the back entrance without telling his own guards. He drove off to a village named Shvalovo, a few miles from Petrograd, but in order to put his pursuers off the scent, he suddenly ordered his chauffeur to drive to another suburb where he took refuge in a doctor's house for two days. Then his brother arrived and persuaded him to surrender.
M. Kerensky, Minister of Justice, announces that the sentences on prisoners who escaped or were released by the mob during the revolution will be halved if they voluntarily surrender.

GENERAL POLITICAL AMNESTY.

Petrograd, March 21st.
The Provisional Government has proclaimed a general political amnesty, and has also confirmed the Constitution of Finland. It has also provided for the early convocation of the Finnish Diet.
The Government has increased by two milliard roubles the amount of notes which the State Bank may issue.

GUARDING DEPOSED ROYALTY.

Petrograd, March 21st.
The Government has ordered that the ex-Tsar and the ex-Tsaritsa be deprived of their liberty and brought to Tsarkoo Selo.
General Alexieff has been instructed to place a detachment to guard the ex-Tsar at the disposal of four members of the Duma, who have been sent to Mogilev, where the ex-Tsar is at present.

BRITISH PACIFISTS.

SIGNIFICANT ELECTION FIGURES.

London, March 21st.
The bye-election at Stockton-on-Tees resulted as follows:
Mr. Watson (Coalitionist)..... 7,641
Mr. Backhouse (Peace candidate)..... 500

Majority..... 7,045

PEACE MEETING BROKEN UP.

London, March 21st.
Mr. Pethick Lawrence, the peace candidate for South Aberdeen, was speaking to an audience of two hundred when the hall was rushed by a crowd of several thousands. Windows were broken and the police charged the mob.

IMPERIAL TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

TO BE STATIONED IN CROWN COLONIES.

London, March 22nd.
Sir Albert Stanley has announced that the Trade Commissioners in various parts of the Empire will be increased from four to sixteen. Some will be stationed in India and the Crown Colonies, so that the whole Empire will be covered.

AUSTRALIAN LABOUR TROUBLES.

Melbourne, March 21st.
Four hundred iron firms at Victoria, employing 13,000 people, will close on March 28th owing to a strike of iron moulders.

HOME RACING.

THE WAR NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE.

London, March 21st.

The War National Steeplechase, run at Gwilt, resulted as follows:

Ballymacad..... 1.
Chang..... 2.
Ally Sloper..... 3.

Nineteen runs won by eight lengths, four lengths separating second and third. The betting was:—100 to 0 Ballymacad; 11 to 2 Chang; 20 to 1 Ally Sloper.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

MUCH PUBLIC INTEREST AROUSED.

London, March 22nd.

Great public interest was shown in the opening of the Imperial Conference today at the Colonial Office, where the members were welcomed by Mr. Long, General Smuts, being in uniform, was easily recognised, and was greeted by the public. He returned their salutes.

NEW ERA OF IMPERIAL RELATIONS.

London, March 22nd.

The newspapers hail the opening of the War Cabinet as the beginning of a new era of Imperial relations.
The *Daily Telegraph* says:—We can now assume the existence of a strong public opinion throughout the Empire in favour of a common policy, including defence and the establishment of an Imperial Council, but it is essential to preserve independence in the various parts.
The *Times* says that the great European problems henceforth will be problems for the Dominions as well as Britain. The fancied remoteness of the Dominions is at an end.

The *Morning Post* says:—Yesterday's War Cabinet is the beginning of a union for mutual defence and a death-blow to the viewpoint of the Empire as a collection of 107 equal partners for strangers and the Dominions. We must have great tradesmen supported by the Imperial and Overseas Governments, and manufacturers, merchants and producers inspired by a national ideal. The British people required the world war in order to interpret the meaning of the value of Empire.

PRIVATE DEBATES.

London, March 21st.

The Imperial Conference sat for two hours. The members from the Dominions welcomed the presence of the Indian delegates.

The Conference, which adjourned until March 24th, decided that as so many subjects discussed were intimately connected with military operations, nothing should be published.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

London, March 21st.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hope stated that the War Cabinet was considering a mutual arrangement for entering in a neutral country, prisoners of war who had been longest in captivity.

ENEMY TRADING.

POST-WAR PROBLEMS.

London, March 21st.

The Association of Chambers of Commerce has passed a resolution in favour of the metric system of weights and measures. It also urges that enemy subjects should only be allowed to trade in the United Kingdom after the war by licence.

REAL PATRIOTISM.

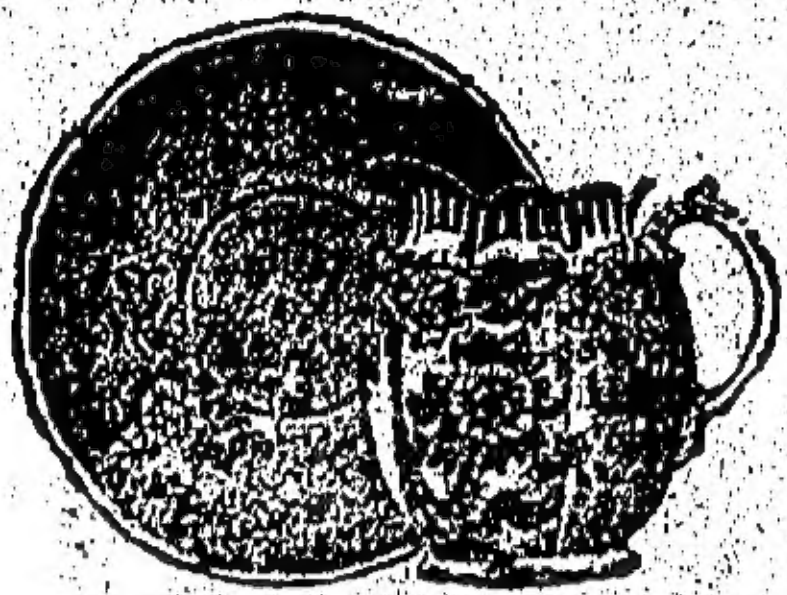
CANADIAN MINISTER'S EXAMPLE.

Ottawa, March 21st.

M. Pierre Blondin, the Postmaster General, has resigned, having volunteered for overseas service.
He will probably recruit a battalion from among the French at Quebec

SPRING CLEANING 1917.

Money buys most at
WHITEAWAY'S



TOILET SETS.

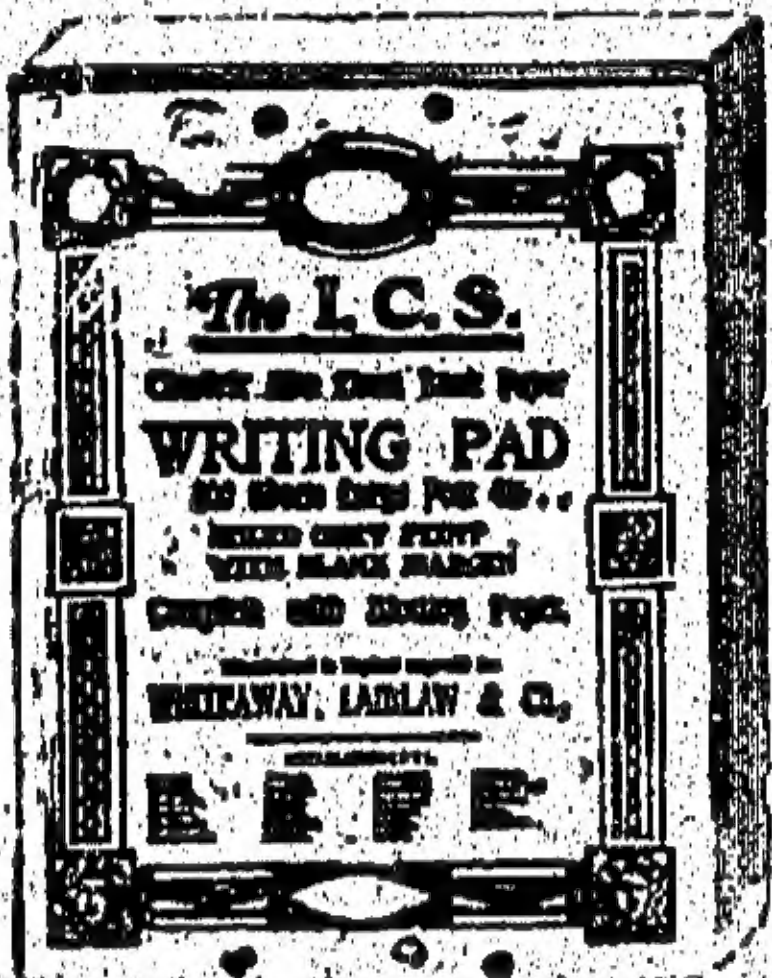
Fine Glazed English China Ware, in several colours and designs, Set comprises Basin-Ewer, Chamber, Brush Vase, and Soap Dish.
PRICE \$6.50 only.



BEDROOM CARAFE AND GLASS.
A large variety of designs.
Prices \$1.75 \$2.75 \$3.25



AYRES' TENNIS BALLS.
Each dozen in a sealed metal box.
Price \$9.50 a dozen.



100 SHEETS OF RULED BANK PAPER in blue or white.
Price 75 cts.

O'CEDAR MOPS.
ROUND SHAPE.
Price \$3.50.
TRIANGULAR SHAPE.
Price \$2.25.

O-Cedar Polish



DOULTON'S STONE FILTERS.

A thoroughly effective filter of British Manufacture.
Size 1 gall. **PRICE \$18.50**
" 2 " " **\$21.50**
" 3 " " **\$23.50**
" 4 " " **\$35.00**



100 SHEETS OF STRONG LINEN PAPER RULED, blue or white with envelopes.
Price 95 cts.

in 12 oz. bottles, **Price \$1.15.**
in quart cases, **Price \$2.25.**
in gallon cases, **Price \$5.75.**



TOILET SOAPS.
"VINOLIA PREMIER"
3 Cakes in a Box, **Price 65 cts.**
"VINOLIA CARBOLIC" or "COAL TAR."
3 Cakes in a Box, **Price 60 cts.**
PEAR'S TRANSPARENT GLYCERINE SOAP.
PINK 25 cts. a Cake, etc., etc.

Something at the Lowest Price for "CASH."

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.
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CHAPOTEAU'S MORRHUOL

Superior to Emulsions or Cod Liver Oil.
Each tiny Morrhual capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.
Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.
Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.
Sold by all Chemists.

KEATING'S KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES.

ON SALE.
BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, JULY to DECEMBER, 1916.
With Index. Price \$7.50.
On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office.

DRIVING PAIN.
Have you a pain anywhere in your body?
Is it a little pain or a big pain? Does it torture a single nerve or does it grind and rack your entire being?
Isn't it foolish then to be driven by pains or aches, big or little, when you can drive them away yourself, any or all of them by simply rubbing in some LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM?
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WAKING UP FRITZ.

[BY "WINGS," E.P.C.]

"That's all, Andrews. You quite understand the orders?"
"Quite, sir."
"Then tell the others and be ready to leave the ground in twenty minutes' time. That will do."

Andrews, who wears a pilot's wings and three stars on his cuff, gathers up his maps and, saluting smartly, leaves the office.

Outside, five more pilots are standing together, talking, each with his leather coat over his arm, goggles and flying cap dangling from the pocket, and as the flight commander comes out they look up expectantly and begin to unfold their maps.

"Now then, you fellows, gather round: we've got to be off in twenty minutes and there's plenty to do."

"We are the leading squadron and rendezvous over at 8,000 at eleven thirty. Here's the place we're going to make a mess of, and we shall cross the lines about here so as to get round behind it. It's an easy target, big factory in this bend of the river, and we ought to be able to knock it down quite easily."

He points to the place on the map, gives a few more instructions, and before going over to the sheds imparts a final word of advice.

"There will probably be plenty of Hunz wandering about, and we must keep together. Remember, whatever happens, try and keep in formation. There's safety in numbers."

"Now, get off to your machines."

A quarter of an hour later the six machines, each with its bombs suspended close to the body like enormous eggs, are drawn up one behind the other at the end of the aerodrome.

The major, watch in hand, stands by the leading machine, and seeing that all is ready, he nods to the flight commander, who waves his hand in the signal to start up.

At once the roar of the six engines bursts out, and one by one the machines leap forward and skim off the ground.

At first they fly round in a string, climbing steadily, as if playing "follow my leader," but after a time they begin to close up into the prearranged formation, with the result that before moving the vicinity of the aerodrome they are flying close together in a perfectly symmetrical group, the result of constant practice and skilful flying.

Formation flying, or flock flying as it is sometimes called, is very pretty, to watch from the ground, but it is a very different matter to be piloting one of the machines taking part, and until thoroughly accustomed to it it is a somewhat "nervy" proceeding.

To begin with, owing to the fact that there are no fixed objects in the air, as there are on the ground, to test your motion by, the leading machines seem to be standing still and your own appears in imminent danger of overtaking and colliding with one of them.

Another machine which has got a little out of place and is flying just above yours, seems to be endeavouring to perch on your top plane, although in reality a good foot over it; while those on the flanks are always apparently converging in on you, and for the first couple of times there is a great temptation to dive down a foot or so, so as to be out of the way in case of danger.

However, these are in nearly every case purely imaginary terrors, but there is one that, although quite harmless if high up, is very real and decidedly unpleasant at low altitudes. This is the risk of getting into the "wash" of the machine in front. Should this happen, all the controls suddenly become limp and useless, and the machine flops and staggers about in a most alarming manner. But this state of things rarely lasts for more than half a minute, and then, on getting into still air, the controls seem to grip again, the machine steadies and resumes its course.

Punctually at half-past eleven the three groups sweep into their place, and the whole squadron moves off in the direction of the German lines.

Above and round it circle the faster scouts which form the escort, ready to drive off any hostile machine attempting to attack the formation.

They cross the lines without interruption, but when nearing the target the sky in front suddenly begins to be dotted with yellow and black puffs, which become more and more numerous as they approach.

The German gunners, having accurately gauged the height of the attacking air squadron, are putting up a barrage of "Archie" shells across its front, through which it must pass before reaching the target.

As the leading machines get in among the smoke and flying fragments, the formation, which has up to now been flying perfectly steadily, begins to sway and open out slightly.

After a violent five minutes they get through without loss, although many planes and fuselages are riddled with holes, and flying over the factory drop their bombs as each one gets into position.

Then, their mission having been accomplished, they turn homewards, leaving the object of their attention a mass of smoke and flame far below.

The "Archie" gunners start again with redoubled vigour, with the result that one machine, having its engine put out of action by a flying lump of steel, begins to fall down, the pilot hoping that with a following wind he will recross the lines before being forced to land.

The rest get through safely, with the addition of some more holes to the already shattered planes; but their troubles are by no means over. While they were engaged in destroying the German munition works, a large formation of hostile machines, flying very high, had circled round behind them and cut off their retreat.

The squadron moves straight on to meet the enemy, the escort sweeping forward to attack in order to drive them off before they get a chance of breaking the bombers' formation.

As soon as the opposing forces get within range the stutters and rattles of machine-gun fire break out, and as they close the fight resolves itself into a number of isolated combats.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

CARDINAL MERCIER TO HIS PEOPLE.

Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines, has issued a New Year letter, containing the following passages:—

The truth must be above all, for sincerity is the most essential of all duties. We cannot without cowardice allow untruth to run uncountered.

We have protested against violence, and you with us have protested in order to restore the right that has been set at naught.

We have protested against the calumnies which would have transformed executioners into victims and made victims of the guilty, and you have joined your efforts with ours in order to uphold the truth.

We have made our voice heard for the safeguarding of the liberty of home and labour, and demanded the respect due to the dignity of man; and you have stood faithful by our side.

We bless God for having made you understand your duty so well; it is nothing less than the fulfilling of the fundamental law of Christianity.

I do not admit that, under pretext of greater recollection or piety, a Christian may entrench himself in heedless detachment and regard the war from afar, as if it could only touch souls of inferior mould. Faith ought to impregnate the whole of life, the commerce of individuals and of societies one with another.

May we all—bishops, priests, and holy women—profit by the great and hard lessons of the present time to strengthen in our souls the spirit of sacrifice. We do not think of this enough. The world does not understand this truth, and we do not look at it sufficiently in the face; the work of the redemption of the world, in which we have the honour and duty of co-operating, is not only a work of labour and pious prayers; it is also, above all, a work of sacrifice.

THE OPTOPHONE FOR THE BLIND.

The latest thing in "phones" is the optophone, which M. E. E. Fournier, D. Albe, lecturer on physics, has invented, and for which he claims that it will prove a boon to the blind.

M. D'Albe recently lectured on the subject of the new instrument at the Institution of Electrical Engineers, Victoria Embankment. Before the inventor spoke he gave a practical demonstration to a reporter.

The optophone might be popularly described as a musical box, which emits a code of sounds that, in turn, spell words to the trained ear.

A blind man, by its means, may read a newspaper or other typed matter, slowly at first, but quicker with practice. The printed page is passed across a luminous slot in a siren disc and sounds are communicated by telephonic aid, which the intelligent ear can interpret.

The inventor placed a telephone "head set" to his ears, and, turning his eyes away, spelled out words as the *Daily Express* representative drew the type across the disc. He "read" correctly in all cases.

"I hope blind soldiers may benefit greatly by the optophone," said M. D'Albe. "The alphabet takes about a week to master, and learners ought to read an ordinary newspaper in about six weeks."

"I have accepted a challenge from the National Blind Institute to read a newspaper at the rate of twenty-five words a minute."

FIFTY ENEMY SHIPS IN BRAZILIAN PORTS.

There are 50 German and Austrian vessels, representing nearly 240,000 tons, in Brazilian harbours. They are distributed as follows:—

Port	No.	Total tonnage.
Rio	14	68,761
Para	2	8,190
Maranhao	2	4,672
Pernambuco	13	80,803
Bahia	6	27,771
(and gunboat Eber)		
Santa Catharina	1	5,703
Rio Grande do Sul	3	7,490
Santos	8	20,812
Paranaguá	1	3,738
Paratyba Norte	2	10,718

These are exclusive of the *Moskon* (ex *Gladiatore*), the ownership of which is disputed by American and Danish companies. She attempted to leave port lately, but was stopped by the Brazilian authorities, the captain's protest being unavailing.

Presently a Hun goes down, turning over and over out of control, but the escort is heavily outnumbered, and, in spite of their dive, five of the foe break through and dive on the bombing machines below. The latter, however, have kept well together, and receive the attackers with a brisk fire from all sides, which is so effective that they continue to dive until out of range, four of them then making off and the fifth continuing its headlong descent in flames.

The fight lasts about ten minutes. Two of the bombing machines that have straggled behind are cut off by three times their number of Huns and are both down, and one of the escorts collides with its opponent, both machines collapsing at once. But five of the enemy have been destroyed and their formation completely broken, and soon the remainder make off, pursued for a short distance by our fighters.

The squadron then resumes its formation, circles round to collect the stragglers, and returns home without any further mishap. The machine that had its engine damaged just manages to cross the German trenches at about 1,000ft., under heavy machine-gun fire from the ground, and lands on top of one of our own communication trenches, being completely smashed. The pilot, however, is unhurt.

Extract from official communication:—Yesterday one of our bombing squadrons successfully attacked the enemy munition factory at —, causing many explosions and starting fires.

"Three of our machines failed to return."

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The trouble with most people who appear like "a bag of bones" is not that they don't get enough to eat, but that they do not assimilate what they do eat. They simply go through the natural motions of eating, but the flesh-giving part of what they eat just passes away without being assimilated, and consequently does not do them any good.

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IF AMERICA DECLARES WAR. HOW THE UNITED STATES CAN HELP THE ALLIES.

[BY EDWARD MARSHALL, LONDON CORRESPONDENT OF AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.]

I am not of those Americans who expect that the new situation will result in any serious internal trouble in the United States. I have no doubt that there may be sporadic outbreaks of violence, but they are likely to be merely individual manifestations, and not at all likely to be initiated by pro-Germans. Persons of pro-Ally sympathies are far more likely to originate violence against pro-Germans.

From the first day of the war, the sentiment of thinking Americans has been with Britain, France, and humanity, and I include among thinking Americans many citizens of Teutonic extraction and some of Teutonic birth. Just how large the pro-German element is in the United States no man can even guess with accuracy, but it does not include the whole Teutonic population. But let us assume that it did. What, then, should we find to be the case?

The population of the United States unquestionably at present has reached and well passed the one-hundred-million mark, but I am unable in London quickly to obtain figures later than those placing it at 99,200,000. In April, 1910, 12,600,000 persons of foreign birth were in the United States. Natives of the Teutonic alliance were numbered as follows:

Germany	2,501,181
Austria	1,174,924
European Turkey	32,221
Asiatic Turkey	59,702
Bulgaria (about)	5,000

Thus America had among her population about three and three-quarter millions of people native to the countries fighting against the Allies. These figures are under the present facts. This, however, must not be accepted as indicating that only a population less than that of the New York metropolitan district is likely, because of the urge of blood, to be of pronounced Teutonic sympathy in this war. It has been a curious fact of my own observation that from the beginning of the war the offspring of Teutonic parentage has been as pronounced as those of actual German blood in adherence to the German cause.

In the census report of December, 1913, the latest wholly reliable statement available, we find that the American population of direct Teutonic origin—that is, countries or the children of those so emigrated—exceeds nine and a quarter millions, or only a little less than the total of actually foreign-born of all races in the country.

TEUTONIC TENDENCY.
Thus it is not an exaggeration to say that something like a tenth of the total population of the United States has the "urge" of blood-urge toward sympathy with the German cause in this war.

A comparison between those in America of Teutonic origin, and those in America from the nations of the Allies, or directly sprung from parents who were, may not be without its interest. We find that the native tongues of the foreign white stock in the United States are:

English	10,037,420
Italian	2,151,422
French	1,357,169
Russian	65,137

Thus, while the United States has a foreign-blooded population with presumably Teutonic sympathies amounting to nine-and-a-quarter millions, it has a foreign-blooded population with presumably Allied sympathies roughly amounting to thirteen-and-a-half millions. From these calculations I have omitted about fifty thousand persons of Belgian birth, and I have counted no Serbians, because the only figures at hand group Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro, and therefore are of no value. I have let Serbians offset Bulgarians, omitting both.

It would seem that a blood-urge animating but a tenth of the population of the nation might be regarded as of less importance than that which has been assigned to the anti-war population of the United States. This would be true were it not for the fact that the Teutonic population of the nation is particularly powerful in many ways, and that the Germanic Powers have been far cleverer than the Allied countries in presenting their case to, and otherwise influencing, the American people.

There can be little question, incredible as it may seem to most Englishmen, that by the ingenuity of the German propaganda many Americans not of Teutonic origin were for a long time at least confused in their ideas with regard to the rights and wrongs of the great war, and (a point still more difficult to argue with the British people) were quite excusable in their confusion.

BRITISH APATHY.
Practically no long-organized effort has been made to establish among the American people a real feeling of fellowship with the people of the British Empire, and a hundred things of one kind or another, some large and some small, have tended to provoke indefinite antagonisms.

British school histories either ignore America or politely snub it, while American school histories, in some instances unintentionally and in some instances with real bitterness (there have been those who have credited this to great foresight on the part of German-American school-book control), tend to keep alive that hostility toward everything British which began in the days of the Revolutionary War, nearly a century and a half ago, and was intensified in 1812, but which in reason should have died long since.

Thus, in addition to the pro-German feeling which would be quite natural among those of German blood in the United States, it must be admitted that there has been an anti-British feeling.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GERMAN CHANCELLOR ON U.S.A. INTERVENTION.

From a diplomatic source (says *The Daily Telegraph*, Stockholm correspondent) I learn details of the conversation of the Centre and the National Liberals after the secret session of the Reichstag Committee on January 31st. The Chancellor repeated the statement already made by Zimmermann, the Foreign Secretary, to the Committee that Germany must expect war with America, and that the breaking off of diplomatic relations would inevitably mean actual armed conflict.

To the question whether Germany would not lose more from this than she could gain by indiscriminately destroying shipping, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg answered, roughly, as follows:

The blockade, if it succeeds at all, must succeed within a limited number of weeks, within which American cannot effectively participate in the operations. Our decision to apply submarines unshrinkingly is based on the Admiralty's calculation that the world tonnage, which is practically all at the disposal of the Entente, has reached the minimum below which the Entente cannot continue the war. Even if our aim to force England to conclude peace is not attained, America's participation will not materially increase our difficulties. America can turn out an infinite number of munitions, and an indefinite number of soldiers, but as the result of the limitation of tonnage she cannot send and maintain an army in Europe without injuring the transport and supply of the existing Entente armies and jeopardizing the feeding of Entente people. For practical purposes we need only fear that America will be within a visible time a help to the Entente with her lighter war vessels for combating our submarines. These considerations did not apply at the time of the former disagreement with the United States over the sinking of the *Lusitania*. At the time American antagonism would have meant a vast increase of men and munitions for the enemy.

The Chancellor further gave a gloomy account of the situation as regards food, stating that this and the general unbearable tension made inevitable the continuation of a policy of victory or destruction.

which, while not at all justified in fact, or shared by the well-informed and broad-minded, has been quite natural to native Americans in number too large to be negligible.

The general lack of an intelligent presentation of the Allied case in the United States, every day without exception, constantly reiterated, as the German case has been presented, might have had a distinctly serious result, had it not been for the fact that while the Allies, with a strange indifference, let many months pass without real effort to explain the righteousness of their cause, the Germans missed few opportunities for presenting proof of the viciousness of theirs. In other words, the pro-Ally sentiment in the United States is very much less active, I am sure, than is the anti-German sentiment aroused by the invasion of Belgium, the sinking of the *Lusitania*, the attack upon the *Sussex*, and other horrors too numerous to list.

I cannot bring myself to believe that, as things stand even in the Middle West, where both pro-German and strictly pacifist sentiment is strong, President Wilson will find any important lack of support for the most drastic measures which he may decide to take against the Central Powers.

The service which the United States might render to the Allied cause, in case war shall be decided upon, would be of great moment. The United States, governmentally organized according to existing plans for the production of munitions, would startle even the best informed among the Allied experts by its magnitude of output, and, I am confident, would quickly find means of transporting it in spite of the existing ship-shortage and the further campaign of the German submarines, against which, I believe, the American Naval Consulting Board would quickly, in the event of war, would produce an effective weapon or safeguard.

The potential military strength of the United States is staggering. The most careful estimate at hand places at 20,539,347 the number of able-bodied men between eighteen and forty-four years of age, outside the trained militia.

NAVAL POWER.

A movement for national defence began in the States shortly after the war started. It has accomplished much. Among other things, it has secured the endorsement by the people of a programme designed to restore the country to its old place of second in the list of naval Powers.

Most of Germany's submarine ideas were "borrowed" in the States from Simon Lake's yards, but there are other ideas in America of which Germany and the Allies alike are ignorant. For the rapid and efficient construction of submarines to embody these ideas the United States is very favourably circumstanced.

Nor is she less luckily situated with regard to the construction of submarine destroyers. The fastest speed-boats in the world have been built in the United States within twenty-four months, and the ideas of one private builder will be of great advantage if it becomes necessary for the American navy to start submarine-hunting. Nor will speed-boats be America's only defence against the submarine.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison recently permitted me to announce in an interview that he saw no reason why the location of submerged and fully hidden submarines should remain a secret to those in danger of attack from them. Such an announcement from Mr. Edison, the greatest living electrical inventor and the chairman of the United States Naval Consulting Board, is of importance.

All in all, the United States would not be an inefficient member of the partnership determined to punish and curb Germany if she should make application for a share in that honourable task.

Daily Express.

FROST-BOUND BATTLEFRONT VISIT TO FRENCH QUARTERS.

[BY "THE TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, Feb. 4th.

When icicles hang by the wall and in all other kinds of likely and unlikely places; when the fields and hills are a dreary expanse of limitless white, the skies like steel, and the roads as hard as iron and as slippery as skating rinks; when the thermometer resolutely sticks at a point only a few degrees above zero—when, in fact, the weather is as arctic as it has been for the last three weeks all over France, life in the trenches and the cantonments behind them is not altogether an agreeable experience. At least, it has seemed to one shivering spectator with hands and feet numbed almost to the last point of endurance, who has just come from the Wever to the comparative warmth of his own winter quarters, where every night the water in bedroom jugs turns into solid blocks of ice, and freezes as it falls on the floor. And yet to the fighting men the cold apparently makes hardly any difference. They stand in the same cheerful disregard of personal discomfort with which they have faced all the other hardships of the war.

At first sight it seems as though nothing could be more trying to the men exposed to it than this cold. But their attitude of philosophic resignation is not without reason. They have found by bitter experience that it is much healthier "naïveté" in the whole of one division which I visited in the Wever there have been only two cases of frost-bitten. From since the severe winter began. From that point of view a few inches of water or liquid are much more harmful than many degrees of frost. Before the arctic period began, in spite of a liberal provision of high boots for the men taking their turn in the front line, and the admirably efficient system of trench gratings of slate of wood with which nearly all trenches and all *boyaux* are now fitted, cases of trench-foot were still fairly common. Now they have for the moment practically ceased to exist. In all other respects the percentage of sickness is remarkably low.

IN STRAITS ON ICE ROADS.
On the other hand, the cold does necessarily bring with it a great deal of extreme physical discomfort. When people talk about "the poor men in the trenches" they are using no mere figure of speech. Even far behind the lines the conditions are horribly unpleasant. The other night, during an icy drive through the department we found far from town, a high skidder across the ditch and then collapsed on its side, an Italian official on his way from London to Paris, who was grateful enough for the lift which we were luckily able to offer him. But the French soldiers in charge of the car had still before them several hours of arduous work in the bitter night before they could hope to reach any kind of shelter. And that sort of thing has been going on all over the country.

In a journey of some six hours on the road to Bar-le-Duc we passed seven or eight cars which had come to grief and were stuck fast in the snowy fields. A night or two after we were hung up for half an hour by a long convoy of big motor wagons which it was impossible to pass. One after the other, at particularly bad places, they slowed across the narrow roadway, and it was only by the exercise of infinite patience that their fur-coupled drivers, most of them American, were able to coax them back into the straight path. But nobody grumbled and nobody fussed, and every one worked his hardest. For what the wagons carried was wanted for the men at the front. The great machine could not be allowed to come to a standstill. That is the spirit which inspires the whole French Army and overcomes all obstacles.

At the front itself there are three degrees of exposure. To begin with, there is the first line of trenches, in which, as the ordinary rule, the men spend some days at a time. Here, of course, the life is especially arduous. By day and by night they are on the watch, even when they are not actually fighting, with dugouts as their only shelter from the weather, and the one redeeming feature of that particular branch of their work is that during the frost their quarters are at all events dry. Further back, generally in woods and sheltered valleys, they pass on leaving the trenches a few days in one of the wonderful series of extemporized villages, built, as a rule, of rough stones and logs, which have sprung up during the course of the war along the whole of the front, and from these they move back in rotation for a third period of the same length to cantonments in the already existing towns and villages of the district.

THE FRENCH ARMY IN SIZING UP.
In the third class, which is the winter quarters which I visited the other day, the battalion had only just arrived, and were not properly settled. It was freezing cold, and the great barns in which their sleeping quarters were for the most part placed, were pierced, in spite of various contrivances rigged up by the engineers, by icy blasts. And yet, to judge from the looks of them, as well as from what they said, the men were well contented with their surroundings.

They were well compared with what they were used to at the front itself. Generally speaking, the beds were arranged in two long rows, one above the other. The foundation of each bunk was a frame of wire netting, on which was a straw pallies and a couple of woollen rugs. Every dormitory was heated by one or two stoves, according to the size of it. The recreation room, which is a regular feature in all these cantonments, was also heated, but for all that the only place in which it was possible to feel approximately warm was the shanty, where the travelling kitchen was housed.

But none of the men seemed to be troubled by the cold. By an Army Order they all wear a dannel body-belt, and over and above that they have warm underclothing and shirts of woollen waistcoats besides their thick long capotes. At night they are also provided with sheepskins, and with warm poncho fashion, and for times of special exposure there is a liberal supply of leather or sheepskin gaiters coats. As far as I am able to judge I believe that everything that is reasonably possible is done for the comfort of the troops in these respects, and perfect inspections take place to see that no one suffers from a scarcity of warm clothing. In this third class of winter quarters there is a special attraction for the men in the fact while they are stationed there they are strictly *à repos*. They are not, that is to say, called upon to do even the comparatively moderate amount of work which is the rule in the second line of cantonments, and that, after the strenuous life of the trenches, is a highly valued privilege.

But work or no work, the new model villages in the glens and forests, which often look like little bits of Switzerland, seem to me much more comfortable and desirable as country residences. Besides being far cleaner and more ship-shape, since they are not snowed under, like the regular villages by the dust and decay of time, they are wonderfully picturesque, and from all appearances a good deal warmer. Officers and men are proud of them, and with reason, and really seem to feel at home in these far-off dwellings where till they came there were no human habitations at all.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ONE-MAN SUBMARINES. MR. FORD OFFERS TO BUILD 1,000 A DAY.

[BY "THE TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

THE Washington correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—One thousand submarines a day is the startling offer that Mr. Henry Ford, the motor builder, has made to the Government. This does not look like pacifism, but it goes a long way toward explaining the present feeling in America. In the event of war pacifists will become belligerents. Mr. Ford, who is now in Washington, seeking, with Mr. Bryan, to stave off war, is patriot enough to offer his entire plant to the Government, or to work it himself in the sole interest of the country.

"I am ready to do my share, if there is to be war," he said in an interview to-day. "I am able and I am willing to build daily 1,000 small submarines and 8,000 motors at my various plants, where 42,000 men are employed. I am a pacifist, but a pacifist is the hardest man to frighten that you have ever seen when he is finally crowded into a corner and has to fight. President Wilson is also a pacifist, but if he gets into action he will exhibit the qualities of a roaring lion."

The submarine, that Mr. Ford mentions as being able to turn out at the rate of 1,000 a day are only 20ft. long, and can be operated by one man, or more, if required. The Navy Department believes that they will be most useful for coast defence, river and harbour protection, and for carrying on the decks of warships for use at sea.

WELL FURNISHED.
This is only one of the indications of America's possibilities and if it comes to war with Germany she is destined to be greatly astonished at the resource and inventive genius of this country. It will doubtless be found that the United States is far better prepared in many ways than is generally imagined.

Hoping for the best, but preparing for the worst, epitomizes American public and official sentiment, and the best indication of the general belief that war is bound to come is shown by events. For instance, the 9,500 Daughters of the American Revolution, the chief patriotic women's society in America, is already busy organizing an extensive hospital service. Most of the suffragette bodies are doing the same thing. The militia in a score of States have immediately been given notice that their services will be required.

In New York the owners of motor-boats of all descriptions have organized themselves into a body for patrol work. Their fleets will be engaged day and night. Recruiting all over the country is on an immense increase, the greatest ever known when there has been no call to war. Both for the regular army and for the militia recruiting goes forward rapidly, and over the entire country all depots are open day and night.

FIRST MOIST VOTE.

After only ten minutes' consideration, the Legislature of the State of New York passed a resolution appropriating \$200,000 for extension of the militia service, and also tendering all the State's resources to President Wilson. New York is the Empire State, the richest in the Union, and this offer is of immense importance. The Red Cross announces the practical mobilization of 10,000 doctors and 7,100 nurses, with more to come. The women who planned a benefit performance for the relief of the Allied wounded have diverted the money to the purchase of an observation balloon. Women everywhere are offering their services in any possible capacity, following the excellent example of their British sisters, about whose patriotic work much has been written here.

Additional great firms are coming forward with offers to the Government to take over their entire plants in case of need. Among them are the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, the United States Rubber Company, the Lakawanna Steel Company, the Remington Small Arms Company, and the Great Lakes Shipbuilding Company.

SCHEME FOR NEW TAXES.

Work will be speeded up, and the facilities offered by the big plants utilized, so that an enormous amount of preparation for war can be accomplished within the next six months. There will be no difficulty in securing all the money necessary for these improvements. Not only are the New York banks prepared to take up any Treasury bond issue, but the Finance Committee is busy drawing up a scheme of new taxes. The excess profit tax which has been decided upon will also produce \$100,000,000.

Many other things are being done by the Government, which are kept secret, but those enumerated will give an idea of the earnestness with which America is entering upon conditions entirely new to her—that of conducting a war in Europe as far as may fall to her share.

(Continued at foot of next column.)



Grown on British owned plantations in the British West Indian Island of Montserrat.

Shipped in British vessels.

Montserrat

Lime Juice

The finest health beverage. Warranted by a British firm of world-wide renown. Of All Storekeepers. Write for Literature & Book List—London & Liverpool.

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, MIDDLESBRO, GLASGOW, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Motor-ship "GLENGYLE"

Captain O. O. Simpson, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on SATURDAY, 24th inst., at 10 A.M. All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th inst. will be subject to rent.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHIRWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1917. [422]

S.S. "POLYNESIAN," COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon To-morrow requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned, Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges. All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 26th inst., or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages will be examined on THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., at 10 A.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

F. THOMAS, Agent.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1917. [2]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"SANTHA"

Having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1917. [24]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

S.S. "ECUADOR"

FROM SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU JAPAN PORTS, SINGAPORE AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and delivery must be taken therefrom.

Consignees are hereby notified that General Average has been declared and that delivery of cargo can be given them upon General Average Bond, furnished, completed valuation statements and pay a General Average contribution of 2 per cent of the Net value of the goods.

Consignees of Cargo are also notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned. All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 26th inst., at 10 A.M. All claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after TUESDAY, 27th inst., will be subject to landing and storage charges. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading immediately for countersignature.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
By R. C. MORTON,
General Agent.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1917. [25]



BEAR IN MIND THAT!

PRIMO BEER

The friend of the many,
The enemy of none,
Tried and proved everywhere.
Endorsed world-wide.

The same yesterday, to-day, always!
Obtainable from all Wine Merchants, leading Hotels and Clubs in the Colony.

SOLE AGENTS:
H. RUTTONJEE & SON,
16, QUEEN'S ROAD. [93]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. FROM CALCUTTA

THE Steamship

"JAPAN"

having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 26th inst. will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 27th inst., at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1917. [24]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON

AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT,
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS
AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL,
AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London. Passengers will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to
E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent. [3]

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 22nd to 29th March.

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Date	Time	Height	Time	Date	Time	Height	Time
Fri.	23	0 15	5 7	Sat.	24	0 45	0 1
Sat.	24	0 45	0 1	Sun.	25	10 30	0 1
Sun.	25	10 30	0 1	Mon.	26	10 51	0 6
Mon.	26	10 51	0 6	Tue.	27	0 28	4 8
Tue.	27	0 28	4 8	Wed.	28	1 23	4 9
Wed.	28	1 23	4 9	Thurs.	29	0 30	3 8
Thurs.	29	0 30	3 8				

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(NIPPON & ELLERMAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 23rd Mar. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 25th Mar. D'Night.
HAIPHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 27th Mar. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"OHENAN"	On 27th Mar. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 29th Mar. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 1st Apr. D'Night.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 4th Apr. Noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL".
MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "OHENAN", "TAMING", and "TEAN". Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships, Electric Fans fitted. Extra State-rooms on Deck, etc. on "TAMING" and "TEAN".
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIDS, and CARGO. S.S. "HAIHONG", "YINGCHOW", "SEANTUNG", "SINKIANG" and "BUNNING", with excellent accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading, to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

TELEPHONE 24. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" Capt. J. W. Evans FRIDAY, 23rd Mar., at 11 A.M.
"HAITAN" Capt. A. E. Hodgins THURSDAY, 29th Mar., at 11 A.M.

FOR **SWATOW.**

"HAITAN" Capt. A. E. Hodgins SATURDAY, 24th Mar., at 4 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blakes Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPEAUX & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**APCAR LINE.**

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "JAPAN" 4013 tons, Captain J. R. O'Sullivan, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on 24th March.

WESTWARD

As above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.**ROYAL MAIL SERVICE**

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
COLOMBO	11.00 Noon	8th from Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTERHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES. Proposed Sailings:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave Suez about	Due at Marseilles (calling about)	Due at London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

R. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.**

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY

CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE (SHIDZUOKA MARU) WED. DAY, 28th

VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, AWA MARU TUES. DAY, 1st

NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA. Capt. H. Yashu 12,000 May, at Noon.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, BAHAMAS, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE & BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and LANGKON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE BOMBAY MARU (MONDAY, 26th

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA. Capt. H. Yashu 15,000 April, at 10 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA. Capt. H. Yashu 16,000 SATURDAY, 24th

YOKOHAMA. Capt. H. Yashu 16,000 SATURDAY, 24th

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA.

JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000 16 knots	WED. 28th Mar.
SHINYO MARU	22,000 21 knots	MON. 2nd April
PERIA MARU	8,000 14 knots	MON. 16th April
KORRA MARU	18,000 18 knots	SATUR. 23rd April
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 18 knots	SATUR. 12th May
TENYO MARU	22,000 21 knots	WED. 3rd May

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G\$348 (£71.10.0) RETURN G\$609 (£122).
" " " SAN FRANCISCO G\$3.50 " " G\$437.50.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN, PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

T. DAIGO, Agent, King's Building, 62.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

For SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent, Queen's Building.

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE and TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"MEXICO MARU" SATURDAY 31st Mar., at 3 P.M.
"HAWAII MARU" THURSDAY 12th Apr., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Batavia and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KALJO MARU" SUNDAY, 24th Mar., at Noon.
"BOHJO MARU" THURSDAY, 29th Mar., at 8 A.M.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be used.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 and 745.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity.

All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA MANILA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.

Wireless Telegraphy. For Further Information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, R. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 1222 and 232.

